

JOHN HOWES' MS.

1582.

M 27587

~~CAF. 43. C~~
~~(LON)~~

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£ 16. 00.

JOHN HOWES' MS.

1851.

Being a list of the names and residences of the members
of the First Church of Christ in New York.

The names were taken from a list
of the members of the church.

Printed, Bound & Sold by J. B. Tappan.

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NEW YORK:

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INTRODUCTION

JOHN HOWES' MS.,
1582,

Being "a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings
in the first erection of"

THE THREE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF
Christ, Bridewell & St. Thomas the Apostle.

Reproduced and Printed at the charges of
SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.,

a Governor of Christ's Hospital;

With Introduction and Notes by
WILLIAM LEMPRIERE,

Senior Assistant Clerk of Christ's Hospital,

AND

Secretary of the Benevolent Society of Blues.

LONDON

—
1904

JOHN HOWES, M.S.

1871

There is a brief note at the end of the book and another at the beginning
of the first volume.

THE THREE BOOKS, HOWES'S

M27587

~~CAT. 43.12~~

~~(LON)~~



with introduction and notes by

WILLIAM LEWIS

London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1904.

Second of the "Lectures on the History of the English Language"

LONDON

1904

330304

INTRODUCTION.



Among the ancient Archives of Christ's Hospital are many interesting Records :—

- (i.) The Registers, containing the names of all Children admitted on the Foundation, and beginning in 1566.
- (ii.) The Court Minutes.
- (iii.) The Annual Accounts, showing the yearly receipts and payments, date back to 1552, when the Monastic Buildings of the Gray Friars were fitted for the reception of the "Blew" Boys and Girls.

But, among them all, the small volume herein reproduced is not the least interesting. Not only is it the earliest History of the Royal Hospitals, but it vividly portrays the state of the City of London consequent on the suppression,—contrary to the desire and advice of Cranmer and Gresham as representing the Church and the Citizens,—of the Spitals attached to the Monasteries.

John Howes, the writer of the MS., was a Citizen and Grocer, who had been * "apprentice and servant" (*i.e.*, clerk or private secretary) within the Gray Friars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer General.

* *v.* "Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, of London," pp. 75-76, by Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., privately printed, 1901.

A Minute of Court, 27 September, 1558, states that :
 “ There was also assigned to be the Renter for the
 “ gatheringe and collectinge aswell the rentes of the landes
 “ in the Citie as also of all the landes in the Countrie John
 “ House serunt wth M^r Grafton at the speciall request of his
 “ said M^r who also hath promysed to aunswer for his said
 “ serunts doings from tyme to tyme to whome theare is
 “ graunted yerely for the doinge thereof vi^{Li} xiii^s iiiij^d.”

Another Minute of 24 July, 1559, orders : “ That John
 “ House serunt wyth M^r Grafton shall attende upon the
 “ Scruteners of Thospitalls for the tyme being who afre
 “ knowledge to him Geuen by willm Smothinge aforesaid
 “ [the Steward] shall enquier and searche out for the
 “ payments of all the legacies so geuen and make thereof
 “ rehearsall to the Scruteners or gatherers of them who
 “ shall receave the same.”

A Minute of 22 August, 1559, adds : “ And that John
 “ House for the collectinge or knowledge geuinge to the
 “ Scruteners of all the said legacies shall likewyse haue of
 “ eu^rye ponde receaued ij^d and none other fee or wages.”

The following entry in the Register of Lands shows that he remained a resident within the Hospital : “ John
 “ Howe, Grocer, for a Tenement on West side of the
 “ Great Hall of ye Hospitall, a yaarde and a Quille of
 “ water yerely xl^s.”

On 22 November, 1565, "John Howe Groc^r had
" graunted to him this daie aswell the contynewaunce in
" his dwelling house as also to pay but iij^{Li} rent from
" Mychellmas 1564 notwthstandinge that before this he
" was apoynted to pay iiij^{Li} by the yeare."

Thus he became intimately acquainted with all details of the foundation and management of the House he loved so well and served so faithfully.

The MS. itself is bound in white vellum, and the ink is blacker than most of that of the present day.

The Memo. signed "Nistrode" shows that a century after the MS. was written its contents were known and valued, but it appears to have been subsequently forgotten until 1888, when it was discovered while search was being made for evidence in support of the Hospital's Case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Now, out of love for his old school, Mr. Septimus Vaughan Morgan, one of the Governors (and Brother of Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the first Treasurer of Christ's Hospital under the Scheme of 1890), has caused this facsimile to be produced,—moved thereto by seeing a similar reproduction of the Archives of the Grocers' Company, of which Richard Grafton was at one time Upper Master Warden.

The reading of the Rev. E. H. Pearce's delightful

“ Annals of Christ’s Hospital ” (published in 1901) will give zest to the perusal *in extenso* of John Howes’ Account.

Let us praise God for the good work of

Nicholas Ridley, the Preacher ;

Edward, the Royal Hearer and Doer ;

Lord Mayor Dobbs and the other wise Counsellors ;

“ who had one heart to do the commandment of the King ” ; and

Richard Grafton,

the patient and fearless Worker through the early days of stress and storm. For, at a critical time in the history of London, they were enabled to start three noble Institutions, which the munificence of generations of Governors have built up into the Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundations of Christ, St. Thomas and Bridewell.

WM. LEMPRIERE.

CHRIST’S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.C.,
June, 1904.

NOTE.—His son, Edmund Howes (baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 19 July, 1562) “ set out with enlargements Stow’s Chronicle after his death ” as Strype relates ; and was instrumental in persuading John Dow to place on a permanent footing the Music School of Christ’s Hospital.

This ~~map~~ Book was shewed to W^m Lamy,
Pub^r - at the time of his examination taken in
Chancery on the parte and behalfe of William
Fibben Esq^r Deft at the suite of the Mayor
and Aldermen of the City of London -
Governours of the ~~St~~ Bartholomewes Hospital
neere Smithfield London Comp^t

Nisbrouck

1192

This paper Book was shewed to W^m Parry Gent at the time of his examinacon taken in Chancery on the parte and behalfe of William Gibbon Esq^r deft. at the suyte of the Major and Cittizens of the Citty of London Governours of the S^t Bartholomewes Hospitall neere Smithfield London, Comp^{lt}

NISTRODE.

William Parry was Clerk of Christ's Hospital from 1653 to 1704 ; and William Gibbon was Treasurer from 1662 to 1679.

The suit referred to probably related to a claim for 500 marks a year payable to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Citizens of London under the terms of the Charter of Henry VIII.

To the Right worshipfull m^r Norton
M^r Audelay & M^r Bantles Treasurers
of the Govern^{rs} of Christes Hospitall &
Right worshipfull I have upon good occasion collected &
gathered to gether a breife note of the order manner
of the preading in the firste edition of the Hospitalls
Christes, Brydenwell, & Thomas the Apostle
wherein you shall not only see the forward
willing myndes, & the beautifull liberall hands
of a number of good men: who not only spent some
tyme & studie (as shun) to aduance & settle forward
this famous worke: But also you shall see
of a number of notable platte & doctes layd
for the accomplishing of the same. It is also carefull
myndes of the Govern^{rs} to preserve the state of
these Hospitalls in these dangerous times of
Queene Marie: when there was nothing allured
(but done wth feare, done wth feare) looked for

TO THE RIGHTE WOR^{RPP}FULL MR. NORTON MR.
AWDELEYE & MR. BANCKES, TREASURER, &
GOVERNO^{RS} OF CHRYSTE HIS HOSPITALL, &c.

~~~~~

Righte Worshipfull, I have vppon good occasion collected  
& gathered together a brefe note of the order & manner of  
the proceadings in the fyrste ereccon of the Hospitalles of  
Chrystes, Brydewell, & S<sup>t</sup> Thomas the Apostle, wherein  
you shall not onlye see the forwarder willing myndes, &  
the bountyfull lyberall handes of a number of good men :  
whoe only spent their tyme and studie (*ad. sumn.*) to  
advaunce & sette forwarder this famous worcke : But allso  
you shall reade of a number of notable platts and devyses  
layed for the accomplyshing of the same : As allso the  
carefull myndes of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to preserve the state  
of these Hospitalles in those daungerous daies of Quene  
Marie : when there was nothing ells looked for (but  
downe w<sup>th</sup> them, downe w<sup>th</sup> them).

---

William Norton (Treasurer 1582 to 1593), Thomas Audley, and John Bancks  
(Assistant Treasurer) were all considerable Benefactors to Christ's Hospital.



Thynges wortie to be glad in memorie & to be  
knowne to surges as shall succede in office / For  
as the physician can never cure his patient excepte  
he firste examine, the grounds of his Disease:  
So likewise you that are called to be Governours,  
shall never knowe when you doe well, excepte  
you understande what others have done before you,  
I have thought good therefore to present unto  
you these breife notes, not that I meane to  
have them publyshed or made knowne to the  
worlde, for that were not convenient / But for  
that it hath pleased God to call you to be  
Governours of the poore / I woulde no doubt  
of greates good service, & a better place for men  
of good conscience, knowledge, & discretion: surges as



Things worthie to be had in memorie & to be knowne to suche as shall succede in office. ffor as the phisicon can never cure his patient excepte he fyrste examyn the ground of his disisease,—So lykewyse you that ar called to be governo<sup>rs</sup> shall never knowe when you doe well excepte you vnderstande what others have done before you. I have thoughte good therefore to present vnto you these brefe notes, not that I meane to have them publyshed or made knowne to the worlde, for that were not convenyent. But for that yt hathe pleased god to calle you to be Governo<sup>rs</sup> of the poore, A worcke no doubt of greate good service, & a fytt place for men of good conscience, knowledge, & discrecon : suche as



beare a merryfull mynde, & will not make hym  
will a lade, but I shal a faterly care, & see by all  
meanes to contynue the lode & care, to the best of my  
good tyme. w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before I shal doon,  
gotten, & left to the wole & mainte<sup>n</sup>ance of the  
poore: & not by extreme doling to bring in question,  
these tyme w<sup>ch</sup> I shal bene longe in tyme, for  
there is nothinge gyven to the wole & comfort  
of the poore: but yt fyrste provoketh of toore  
good lyming, & so by myse distrucion, grasse &  
distructe governement, yt may be contynued &  
augmented. And for that the tyme contynued  
in this booke shal only intreate of matters  
incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governement, I shal propose  
for dyvers causes under the name of yo<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup>  
unto whom I will imparte the best my travaile



beare a mercyfull mynde & will not make theire will a  
 lawe, but have a fatherly care, and seke by all meanes to  
 contynewe love & peace, & to preserve those good things  
 w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before have gyven gotten & lefte to  
 the relefe & mainten<sup>u</sup>nce of the poore : & not by extreame  
 dealing to bring in question those things w<sup>ch</sup> have bene  
 longe in quyet, for theire is nothinge gyven to the relefe  
 & comforte of the poore : but yt fyrst proceadethe of love  
 & good lyking, & so by wyse discrecon grave and discrete  
 governement yt maie be contynued and augmented.  
 And for that the things conteyned in this booke dothe  
 only intreate of matters incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governemente I  
 have therefore for dyvers causes made choyce of yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rpps</sup>  
 vnto whome I will imparte these my traveiles

---

*"By wise discretion, grave and discreet government it may be continued and augmented."*—The present rent roll of Christ's Hospital, £69,000 a year, is the best testimony to the judicious care of the Governors in the past, and had they not been obliged to sell many of their properties in London and elsewhere, under compulsory powers, the Hospital's income would be very much larger.



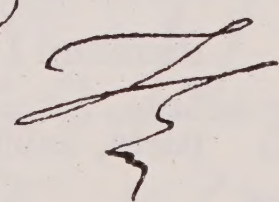
As thinge necessary for yo<sup>r</sup> place & calling / desiring  
to see yt woulde please you to accepte this my  
unde compolysed stile, in as good parte, as I may  
my good will present yt unto you / And yf I have  
either omitted or left any thinge wor-  
thy memorie, or not so fully set forth some  
thinge as I should require: I praye yt  
write for to the lacke of my knowledge, or the  
inberillitie of myne unlerned head: then I praye  
of my good will, & yett yt maye be as I should  
require) & I praye I will not only amende yt  
but also improve yt / & therefore I praye  
to see you doe accepte & take this in good parte,  
esteeming welle of the selfe myne travailes begunne  
synce I was a moste willing mynde: I praye shall  
not passe many daies (deo auspicate) god willing



as things necessarie for yo<sup>r</sup> place and calling. Wyshing that yt woulde please you to accepte this my rude vnollyshed stile in as good parte as I w<sup>th</sup> my good will present yt vnto you. And yf I have eyther omytted or lefte vnperfecte any thinge worthie memorie, or not so fully sett foorth some things as the cause requyrethe : ympute yt rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the imbecillitie of myne vnlearned head : then the wante of any good will & yett yt maie be (yf cause so requyre) y<sup>t</sup> hereafter I will not only amende yt but allso augemente yt. Yf therefore I fynde that you doe accepte & take this in good parte, esteming well of these my traveiles begonne and fynished w<sup>th</sup> a moste willing mynde : there shall not passe many daies (*deo auspicante*) god willing



but I will sett in writinge certayne abuses in the  
governemente of the court in this present tyme, with  
 sundrie dooys for remedie of the same. And so  
moste humbly desiring you not to indigeat yourself  
of mee byon & deservie, I take my leave. wishing  
unto you <sup>moste</sup> ~~moste~~ <sup>best</sup> bothe in this transitorie worlde  
a moste happye life in the worlde to come & the  
unspeakable ioyes of eternitie. to see our god bring  
us all. Amen. /

A. Howard  


but I will putt in wrighting certaine abuses in y<sup>e</sup>  
 governmente of the poore in this present tyme, with  
 sundrie devyses for remedie of the same. And so moste  
 humblie desiring you not to iudge otherwyse of mee then  
 I deserve I take my leave : wishing vnto yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rpps</sup> bothe  
 in this transitorie worlde a most happie lyfe : & in the  
 worlde to come those vnspeakable ioies of eternitie, to the  
 w<sup>ch</sup> god bring us all. Amen.

J. HOWES.

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*"Putt in wrighting," &c.*—The second volume was completed in 1587. It contains, *inter alia*, the author's opinions on the government of the Hospitals ; the inadequacy of their income ; suggestions for preventing the entry of "the beggars of England" into the City ; for the erection of municipal houses in lieu of tenements in alleys ; and of lodgings in "void places" out of the City, such as Whitechapel, for those stricken with the Plague ; reference to the numbers of homeless children ; and observations on the curriculum of the Schools.



A familiar & friendly Discourse  
Dialogue w<sup>th</sup> setting forth the  
best order & manner of the  
of the Hospitallers Christes, Bridewell  
and St Thomas & Apostle /

Dignitie

W<sup>h</sup>as there doer in any age the lyke number of  
poore people as there ar at this p<sup>re</sup>sent begging in the  
streets of the Cittie and wandring in the fields  
so ydellye, being readie to attempte any mysseife  
vppon any lighte occasion /

Dutie

The number at this p<sup>re</sup>sent is greater & yett in tymes  
past more greater /

Dignitie

Howe does that appeare, in any worde or in  
any Cronicle

Dutie

B.

A FFAMILIAR & FRENDLY DISCOURSE DIALOGUE  
WYSE SETTING FORTHE THE FYRSTE ORDER &  
MANER OF YE ERECCONS OF THE HOSPITALLES  
CHRISTES, BRIDEWELL AND ST THOMAS YE APOSTLE.

---

Dignitie.

Was there ever in any age the lyke number of poore people as there ar at this present begging in the streates of the Cyttie and wandring in the fieldes so ydellye, being readie to attempte any myscheife vppon any lighte occasion.

Dutie.

The nomber at this present is greate & yett in tymes past muche greater.

Dignitie.

Howe dothe that appeare in any rcorde or in any Cronicle.



Dutie

By sundry & many plausible reasons /  
I mighte if I should sette downe the miserable estate  
of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cesar shoulde  
suppressed the Brytains & kept them in subiertion by  
the space of 483 yeres, or if I should sett forth  
the oppressions & spoyle done by the Saxons, wher  
shoulde this lande in governement 487 yeres or if I  
were able to sett forth the terrible tyranny of  
the ruell Danes, wher made shawte & spoyle of  
this lande many yeres, Then shoulde I thinke open  
the miserable estate of the people / when in the whole  
lande there was nothing but penurie & beggarye /  
But then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate  
volume Therefore I will briefly begin with the Conqueror

of Normandy



Dutie.

By sundrye & many probable reasons. ffyrste, yf I shoulde sette downe the myserable estate of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cæsar had suppressed the Brytons & kepte them in subiection by the space of 483 yeres, or yf I shoulde sett foorth the oppressions & spoyles Done by the Saxons, whoe had this lande in gouvernement 487 yeres, or yf I Were able to sette foorth the terrible tyrannye of the cruell Danes, whoe made havocke & spoyle of this Lande many yeres : Then shoulde I laie open the myserable estate of the people when in the whole lande there was nothing but pennurie & beggerye. Butt then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate volume. Therefore I will briefly begin w<sup>th</sup> ye Conqueror



of most governement & we have great testimonies  
both in o<sup>r</sup> Lawes & Histories /

It appeareth, that immediately after the conquest  
the people of the Land were so oppressed by ransoms,  
fines, Taxes, & spoyle that they were not able  
to satisfy the desire of the Kinges & dawning  
Normans, who subdued them by such tyranny that all  
the wealth of the Land was to little to satisfy  
their greedy desire, whereupon followed long & cruel  
wars, whereby the Land was restored with  
a multitude of good people & it was long before they  
could be suppressed /

Secondly, after these pillous times were appeased  
we had continued all to long, then came the great  
civil wars betwene the two noble houses of Lancaster

& Yorke



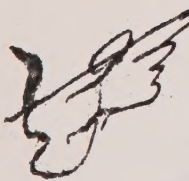
of whose governemente Wee have greate testimonyes  
bothe in o<sup>r</sup> Lawes & hystories.

It appeareth that ymeadiatly after the Conquest the  
people of the Lande were so oppressed by ransomes,  
ffynes, Taxes, & spoyles that they were not able to  
satysfie the desyer of the hungrye raveninge Normans,  
whoe subdued them by suche tyrranye that all the  
Wealthe of the lande was to lyttle to satysfie their  
gredye desyre. Wherevppon followed longe and cruell  
Warres, whereby the Lande was pestered Withe a  
multitude of ydell people & yt was longe before they  
coule be suppressed.

Secondly, after these perillous tymes were appeased w<sup>ch</sup>  
had contynued all to longe, then came the greate cyvill  
Warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster



Yorke / At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appereth by <sup>the</sup> histories ~  
that the people gave them selves to furious warres ~  
& ydelnes & to lyve upon spoyle / These warres ~  
continued many yeres by reason wherof there was ~  
such a number of ydel ystermyng people, that yt ~  
was many yeres before the outlawes & vagabond ~  
people could be reduced to conformite

 Finally, in the latter tyme of that most famous  
fourteith yere king Henry the sixt, after the  
wyning of Bullaigne & ending of the kinges warres  
yt appereth that there were greute numbers of  
poore lme ydel & maysterles men dispersed into  
dyvers parte of this Realme, but chiefly  
about the Citty of London / For w<sup>ch</sup> cause  
that most noble yere gave order to the Lord

mayor



& Yorke. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appeareth by o<sup>r</sup> histories that the people gave themselves to faccous warres & ydellnes & to lyve vppon spoyles. These warres contynued many yeres by reason whereof there was suche a number of ydell pylfering Roges that yt was many yeres before these owtlawes & Rogyshe people could be reduced to conformetie.

Thirdly, in the Latter tyme of that moste famous & worthie prynce king Henry the eighte after y<sup>e</sup> Wynning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres yt appeareth that there were greate numbers of poore lame ydell & maysterles men dispersed into dyvers parts of this Realme, but chiefly aboute this Cittie of London. ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause that moste noble prynce gave order to the Lorde

---

*"Greate numbers of poore," &c.*—"Through some causes not now thoroughly understood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment or other means had made them fit objects for relief or correction."—Malcolm's *Londinium* II., p. 554.



Minor & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded soldiers &  
 distressed wandering people might be cured and relieved  
 And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to provide  
 in this town the king gave unto the L. mayor.

Commendatio & Cyttezens the mansion house of  
 St Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbour  
 & cure the lame & distressed people & also to sell  
 380-4-2<sup>d</sup> yearly to the relief & comfort of the same  
 poor /

Dignitie

This was a noble foundation of the worthy king in  
 the latter end of his reign & his fame shall never  
 die so long as the world endureth

Dutie

It was & is a goodly foundation & an gratefull

in the  
 C



Maior & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded souldiers & disseased wandring people mighte be cured and releved. And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to proceade in this acon the king gave vnto the L. Maior Comunalltie & Cyttezens the mansion house of S<sup>t</sup> Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbour & cure the lame & disseased people & gave w<sup>thall</sup> 380<sup>£i</sup> 4<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. yerely to the reliefe & comforte of the said poore.

Dignitie.

This was a noble foundacon of this worthie king in the latter ende of his raigne his fame shall never die so longe as the worlde endurethe.

Dutie.

It was & ys a goodly foundacon & did greate good

---

"*St. Bartholomewes*"—v. Rev. E. H. Pearce's "*Annals of Christ's Hospital*," pp. 11-13.—The Hospital of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, originally founded by Rahere about 1123, was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1544 as the House of the Poor. It was united to the Royal Hospitals of Edward VI. at a General Court holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 1557.



in the Citty during the greatest parte of King  
+ Edward reign, but in the latter yeres of King Edward  
the of fire began to be more frequent & especially to be so  
so that the streets & lanes in London began to  
swarme w<sup>th</sup> beggers, & toges for nothing can be  
so shortly established but that time in the latter  
yeres the good entente & meaning of the first  
founders, as hereafter shall appere herein the  
like occasion is of force. But this was not only  
want at that present, for at that time a number  
of the poore in so much of all sort, that the  
streets, lanes were filled w<sup>th</sup> the  
w<sup>th</sup> a number of Lecherous Lazzars, botches &  
fores so that St Bartholomewes Hospitall was not



in the Cytte During the greatest parte of king Edwards raigne, but in the latter yeres of king Edwarde the officers began to be necligent and chefely the bedells so that the streates & lanes in London began to swarme w<sup>th</sup> beggers & roges for nothing can be so suerly establyshed but that tyme maie alter & chaunge the good entente & meaning of the fyrste ffounders, as hereafter shall appeare wherein the lyke occasion is offered. Butt this was not only y<sup>e</sup> cause at that present, for at that tyme y<sup>e</sup> number of the poore did so encrease of all sorts, that the churches, streates and lanes Were fylled daylye w<sup>th</sup> a number of Loathsome Lazars botches & sores so that St. Bartholomewes hospitall Was not



able to receive the tenth parts of the tithes that you  
 were to be paid for / whereupon the preachers in  
 their pulpits moved the people to giving to your  
 lordship the relief of these poor people But espe-  
 cially that worthy Bysshop (Tydley) who  
 in a sermon before the king in 2<sup>th</sup> did so zealously  
 move the king to save a rare for the relief of the  
 poor, that the king after the end of the sermon  
 sent for the Bysshop & conferred with him what  
 course might best be taken for the relief of the  
 poor After the conference the king wrote his  
 ties to the L. of Devon, and willed the Bysshops  
 to signify so much to the L. of Devon that it  
 was the king's pleasure that he should be the

bringer



able to receyve the tenthe parte of those that then were to be provided for. Wherevppon the preachers in their pulpitts moved the people to provide & to gyve lyberally to the relefe of those poore people. But espeaciallye that worthie Bysshoppe Rydley whoe in a sermone before the kings ma<sup>tie</sup> did so zealouslye move the king to have a care for the relefe of the poore that the king after the ende of the sermone sent for the Bysshoppe & conferred w<sup>th</sup> him What course mighte best be taken for the relefe of the poore. After w<sup>ch</sup> conference the king Wrote his lres to the L. Maior, and willed the Bysshoppe to signefie so muche to the L. Maior that yt was the kings pleasure that he shoulde be the

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"*The L. Maior*"—v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 16.—Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor, 1551-2. His Portrait hangs in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, London, and is reproduced, from a photograph by Mr. Charles E. Browne, B.Sc., in "Annals of Christ's Hospital." At his funeral in May, 1556, all the Governors attended "with ther gren stayffes in ther handes." (Machyn's Diary, pp. 105-6). v. Ridley's farewell letter to the Citizens of London in Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," p. 46; and "Bridewell Royal Hospital," by Colonel A. J. Copeland, F.S.A., p. 25.



bringer of the same time, to the end that the  
major should be the more careful to accomplish  
the king's requests

Dignitie Most good success followed of the king's time

Dutie These gracious times of the king and good motion of  
the Bysshoppe take very good effects

Dignitie I praye you lett me knowe what followed

Dutie If I shall doe to diene unto you, the distance is  
longe & the matter intricate

Dignitie My desire is to knowe the whole distance & therefore

I praye

brynger of the said lres to the ende that the L. Maior shoulde be the more carefull to accomplyshe the kings requeste.

Dignitie. What good successe followed of the kings lres.

Dutie. These gracious lres of the king and good motion of the Bysshoppe tooke very good effecte.

Dignitie. I praie you lett me heare what followed.

Dutie. I shalbe over tedious vnto you, the discourse is longe & the matter intricate.

Dignitie. My desyer is to heare the whole discourse & therefore

---

*"King's letters."*—Endeavours have been made to trace the original letter, but in vain. At that time such documents were regarded as private, and not official, so were retained by the Lord Mayor.



I praye you leaue no parte untouched /

Dutie

I will accomplishe yo<sup>r</sup> request so farre forth as  
my knowledge & memorie will permit me

Dignitie

Advised

Dutie

After the L. Maior & his brethren shal well consi-  
dered of the thinge lieth here touching the very conve-  
nient to call some or two of the wisest citizens  
& to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre  
w<sup>th</sup> them what were best to be done. And to  
settle downe in writinge some plattforme w<sup>ch</sup> shal  
these greates numbers of y<sup>e</sup>ll Legisse wandering  
beggars might be removed oute of the streets &  
downe.

I praie you leave no parte vntouched.

Dutie. I will accomplyshe yo<sup>r</sup> request so farre foorthe as my knowledge & memorie will permytt mee.

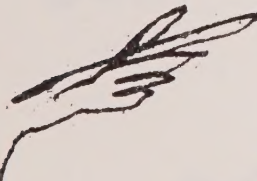
Dignitie. Proceade.

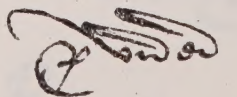
Dutie. After the L. Maior & his bretheren had well consydered of the kings lres they thoughte yt very convenyent to calle tenne or twelve of the wysest cittezens & to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre w<sup>th</sup> them what were best to be done. And to sette downe in wrighting some plattform w<sup>ch</sup> waie these greate nombers of ydell rogishe wandring beggers mighte be removed oute of the streates &



every sort placed in sundrie houses the young the  
aged the poor & the lustie & every of the  
to be made profitable members in the common wealth

Dignitie I like very well of your beginning I pray you go on

Dutie  This morning Bysshoppe Mr Porte & I did  
what the firste begotten of the good beginning did  
not refuse, but effectually followed the L. Maior  
that then was Sir Richard Dabbes who  
was a very earnest man in setting forward  
these works. So that after divers meetings of  
the Bysshoppe & other wise Cytizens they  
drew a booke wherein they had sette downe in what  
sorte & manner they would have the poore





every sorte placed in sundrie houses the younge the aged the sore & the lustie roge & every of these to be made proffitable members in the comon wealthe.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of yo<sup>r</sup> begining. I praie you goe on.

Dutie. This worthie Bysshoppe Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley whoe was the fyrste begetter of those good beginings did not cease, but effectually followed the L. Maior that then was Sr. Richarde Dabbes whoe was a verye earnest man in setting forwards of this worcke. So that after dyvers meetings of the Byshoppe & other wyse Cyttezens they devysed a booke wherein they had sette downe in what sorte & manner they woulde have these poore



Prised for /

Dignitie

Can you sette Downe briefely to what effecte  
that booke was /

Dutie

I will doe my good will /  
ffirste I am bounde to take unto of the straites  
all the fatherles children & other poore men & women  
that were not able to kepe them & to bringe them  
to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffriers  
we are bounde to be an hospitall for them where  
they shoulde have meate drinke & clothe lodging  
& learning & of fiers to attende upon them /  
I am also bounde that there shoulde be a ffryer

made

provided for.

Dignitie. Can you sette downe brefelye to what effecte that booke was.

Dutie. I will Doe my good will. ffyrste they devysed to take oute of the streates all the fatherles children & other poore mens children that were not able to kepe them & to bringe them to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> they devysed to be an hospitall for them where they shoulde have meate drinke & cloths, lodging and learning and officers to attende vppon them. They allso devysed that there should be provysion

---

*"Late dissolved house," &c.*—This had been occupied by the Grey Friars from 1224 to 1538, when it was surrendered to the King (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 3), who granted it to the Corporation in 1546, for the relief of the Poor, subject to various tenancies of private Houses within the Precincts.



made to kepe the shute from the wold & layed a platte  
 to shew purposed Fynsturge counte & tene to shew  
 kepte the reidoren in a fresshe airt in the tyme of  
 sickness beransf the feared leaste trowngs the  
 corrupte nature of the reidoren wold bring  
 taken from the Domyll might one infecte  
 another beinge sharke up in one house & so putte  
 the hole Cittie in daunger of infection /

Dignitie

The Lord of the City hath very well for the preservation  
 of both vertue & pollitic

Dutie

The Lord of the City hath the shute  
 & shute as for want of yeres were not able to

made to kepe the sicke from the whole and layed a platte to have purchased Fynsburye Courte & there to have kepte the children in a freshe aire in the tyme of sicknes because they feared leaste throughe the corrupte nature of the children whoe being taken from the dounghill mighte one infecte another being packte up in one house & so putte the hole Cyttie in Daunger of infection.

Dignitie. This devyse I lyke very well for yt caryethe w<sup>th</sup> yt bothe vertue & pollecie.

Dutie. Then the Governo<sup>rs</sup> devysed that the sucking children & suche as for wante of yeres were not able to

---

"*Finsbury Court*."—Probably part of the Manor of Finsbury adjacent to the London Wall, belonging to the Prebend of Hollywell and Finsbury, and leased to the Corporation of London.



lethorne shoulde be kepte in the Countrey & allwaies  
at Easter brought home

Dignitie I like very well of theire docto I praye you preache

Dutie There was also docto to be taken out of the  
streets all the lame & aged people sure as  
I saw not any place to go unto And they shoulde  
all be conveyed to the hospitall of St Thomas  
in Southwark where they shoulde have meate  
drinke & lodging Chirurgians & other officers to  
attende upon them

Dignitie Here are two sortes very well provided for  
in wordes

Dutie

E



learne shoulde be kepte in the Countreye & allwaies at Easter broughte home.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of theire devyse. I praie you proceade.

Dutie. There was allso devysed to be taken oute of the streates all the lame and aged people suche as had not any place to goe vnto. And they shoulde all be convayed to the Hospitall of St. Thomas in Sowthwarke where they shoulde have meate, drinke, and lodging, Chirurgians and other officers to attende vppon them.

Dignitie. Here ar twoe sortes very well provyded for in wordes.

Dutie. Truly they ar yet but in wordes

---

*St. Thomas' Hospital* was originally founded within the Priory of St. Mary Overie Southwark, between 1172 and 1207, for converts and poor children, and was dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett.

By Letters Patent of Edward VI., dated 12th August, 1551, the site of the Hospital, the Church and part of the Endowment (£154 17s. 1d. per annum) were granted to the Corporation of London for a place and home for poor people; and by further Letters Patent, dated 13th August, 1551, the residue of the Endowments (£160 per annum) was granted as a purchase for £2,461 2s. 6d.

The site was sold in 1862 for railway extension, and the patients were housed in the old Surrey Gardens Buildings until the opening of the present handsome structure at Stangate in 1871.



Dutie Truly. they are not but in wordes but anon you  
shall knowe of Deedes /

Dignitie I longe to heare the whole storie of this daye

Dutie I will preache w<sup>th</sup> the rest / Then they did daye  
that all the ydell & lustie people as well  
men as women shoulde all be taken up & be  
brought into some house where they shoulde doe  
all thinge necessarye & be compelled to labour

Dignitie You delighte me greatlye I desire to heare the rest

Dutie Then they dayed that all the lecherous people shoulde  
+ be removed



but anon you shall heare of deedes.

Dignitie. I longe to heare the whole some of this devyse.

Dutie. I will proceade w<sup>th</sup> the rest. Then they did devyse that all the ydell & lustie roges as well men as woemen shoulde all be taken vp & be convayed into some house where they shoulde have all things necessarie & be compellde to labour.

Dignitie. You delighte me greatly. I desire to heare y<sup>e</sup> rest.

Dutie. Then they devysed that all the lazer people shoulde

---

*The Lazars* (the loathsome Lazars, botches and sores, p. 6) were a constant annoyance to the Citizens by their "clapping of dishes and ringing of bells" (Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 344), and were an ever-present source of infection.

The following extract from the Christ's Hospital General Account for April, 1553, shows the arrangement made for dealing with them :—

"Payd to the vj Lazarhowses adioynige to the Citie for the herbouringe of the  
"poore whiche haue bene sente them from this howse and from St Thomas Hospitall  
"accordinge to suche order as was taken w<sup>th</sup> the kepers of the said howses, whiche  
"was for euerye poore person that shoulde be sente vnto them by the Gournours of  
"this howse they shoulde be allowed vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> a Monethe and payd monthly and euery  
"of the kepers of the sayd howses to thintente they shoulde both charitably and well  
"entreate shuche poore as shoulde be comitted vnto them, and also diligently look  
"vnto them that none of their said poore shoulde come w<sup>th</sup>in the Citie to begg  
"neyther w<sup>th</sup>in iij myle therof except only at the Dores of their said howses,  
"euery of them ys allowed yerely xx<sup>s</sup> to be payd Quarterly. And this order was  
"taken the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre 1552. Sythen whiche tyme to this daye is  
"vij monethes and to the said howses haue I payd as maye appeare by the  
"particulars thereof only for the poore xxxiiij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> and for their haulf yeares  
"flee iij<sup>li</sup>. And by the consent of the howse when the ordre was taken eury of  
"them had v<sup>s</sup> whiche in the whole was xxx<sup>s</sup>. xxxviiij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>."



be removed out of the streets & have monthly pensions  
payd to them to the end that they should not annoy  
the king's subjects resorting to the City

Dignitie I like these dooys to passing well

Dutie They also dooys yett more, that all the sayd  
poore Cittizens should be made knowe & that  
dooy of them should have weekly a pension  
according to his necessities

Dignitie I like well of that dooye & it shewes of a charitable  
minded

Dutie And you may see that the Cittizens dooys  
to please

be removed out of the streates & have monthly pencons payde them to the ende that they shoulde not anoye the kings subiects resorting to the Cytte.

Dignitie. I lyke these devyses passing well.

Dutie. They allso devysed yett more, that all the decayed poore Cyttezens shoulde be made knowne & that every of them shoulde have wekelye a pencion according to his necessitie.

Dignitie. I lyke well of that devyse yt proceeded of a charitable mynde.

Dutie. Nowe you maie see that the Cyttezens devysed



to cleanse the Cittie cleane of all sort of beggars  
from tyme to tyme / And because they shoulde not  
encrease they doo to augment the number of  
poore beddes, to the end they shoulde daily  
attende & waite in the streets & at the gates  
of the Cittie that no Countrey beggars shoulde  
come in to annoy or putt the Cittie to any  
hurt or charge

Dignitie & every good poller for w<sup>ch</sup> shal be best  
shd bene noting /

Dutie They wold also doo that all lame men  
& women w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be m<sup>ch</sup> made hole

shoulde

to clense the Cyttie cleane of all sorts of beggers from tyme to tyme. And because they shoulde not encrease they devysed to augemente the number of their beadles, to the ende they shoulde dailye attende & wayte in the streates & at the gates of the Cyttie that no Countrey beggers shoulde come yn to anoye or putt the Cyttie to any farther charge.

Dignitie.      A very good pollecie for w<sup>th</sup>out that the rest had bene nothing.

Dutie.          There was allso devysed that all lame men & woemen w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be cured & made hole

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“*Beadles.*”—By the terms of Henry VIII.'s Charter the Corporation were to “find eight persons to be Bedells to bring to the . . . House of the Poor such poor, “sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the City of “London and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained. “And to repulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars they “shall find daily within the said City and the suburbs of the same.” Their wages were fixed at £3 6s. 8d. a year.



shoulde be brought to the House of Labour as all the  
 things now shoulde be brought by the House  
 by parliament that they shoulde all be brought to the  
 House of Labour & there kept & until they might  
 be better provided for

Dignitie This dooeth of all the rest surpluss that there is a  
 perfect platforme of a common wealth & God will  
 bless that Citty or Countrey wherein these  
 good things be putte in execution, you sawe this was  
 dooed & truly it was a good dooed, but we shal  
 surer so take all these dooeds: that I desire to  
 knowe /

Dutie The platforme thus draught was delivered in

writing

F.

shoulde be broughte to the house of Labour as allso all the theves w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be acquytted eyther by their booke or by proclamacon that they shoulde all be broughte to ye house of labour & there kept vntyll they mighte be better provided for.

Dignitie.

This devyse of all the rest surpassethe here is a perfecte plattform of a comon wealthe & god will blesse that Cittie or Countrie wherein these good accons ar putte in execucon. You saie this was devysed & truely yt was a good devyse, but what successe tooke all these devyses : that I desier to knowe.

Dutie.

The plattform thus drawne was delyvered in



*13* bringing to the L. Maior & counsell of Aldermen  
where it was generally well liked, w<sup>ch</sup> this booke  
there delivered a petition in bringing to the  
effort that this their trade shoulde be  
putt in execution & not die in obligation /

*Dignitie* This was a good motion & proceeded of a good scale  
it shal be a greater credit that so good a worke  
bronge to to so good efforte & shal be  
brought /

*Dutie* *13* The sturte of a greates number w<sup>ch</sup> in p<sup>re</sup>sente  
followe the suite w<sup>ch</sup> was never left the L. Maior  
& counsell of Aldermen till they had order to p<sup>re</sup>cede  
in power given them to doe all that was needfull  
in that manner /

*Dignitie*



wrighting to the L. Maior & courte of Aldermen where yt was generallie well lyked. W<sup>th</sup> this booke they delyvered a peticon in wrighting to this effecte that this theirre travaile myghte be putt in execucon & not die in oblyvion.

Dignitie.

This was a good motion & proceaded of a good zeale yt had bene greate pyttie that so good a worcke broughte to so good effecte shoulde so have bene buried.

Dutie.

God stirred vp a greate nomber w<sup>ch</sup> did prosecute & followe the sute whoe never lefte the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen tyll they had order to proceade & power gyven them to doe all that was nedefull in that accon.

---

*"Generally well liked."*—"The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the consent of the brethren," *i.e.*, the Aldermen.—Ridley's farewell to the Citizens.



Dignitie I like very well of this service & please I pray you

Dutie I hope that this first & second time this platter of  
 has many unto them of Aldermen & other grade  
 Cytizens has made up the full number of <sup>the</sup> xxx.  
 persons & rest of Sirs to attende upon them to make  
 their meetings not so many, they did every day  
 untill they had brought this matter unto their  
 rypones

Dignitie what was the matter being the <sup>the</sup> xxx. persons  
 take in hand.

Dutie I hope <sup>the</sup> xxx. persons do yet to send precept to every  
 Alderman & to the wardens of every company to



Dignitie. I lyke very well of this decree. Proceade I praie  
you.

Dutie. These that had fyrste drawen this platte chose as  
many vnto them of Aldermen & other grave Cyttezens  
as made up the full number of xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons & chose  
officers to attende vppon them to warne their meetings  
w<sup>ch</sup> comonly they did every daie vntill they had  
broughte this worcke vnto perfecte rypenes.

Dignitie. What was the nexte thing these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke  
in hande.

Dutie. These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devysed to sende precepts to every  
Alderman & to the Wardeines of every Companye to

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*“Thirty persons.”*—“Of the Governors. Those to whom the whole charge  
“and government shall be committed, as well of this House of Occupations, as  
“also of the other Hospitals, are 30 in number, whereof 6 are Aldermen,—and 2 of  
“the same 6 shall always be elected of those that have been Mayors of the City,—  
“and 24 Citizens of London who shall be named and elected of the whole City.”—  
Bridewell Petition.



the efforts that they w<sup>th</sup> their officers shoulde  
make diligent search w<sup>th</sup> in every of these  
wardes & compasses what number of poor sick  
less children what number of aged, lame & impotent  
persons and what number of idle & vagabond  
women as men as also what number of decayed  
householders were in every Company & wards w<sup>th</sup> in  
the City of London & Liberties of the same and  
after this search so made they all agreed to settle  
down in writing the same whole numbers in a  
book /

Dignitie This was a very good course & important to the  
matter /

Dutie This search being diligently made & presented to the  
City



this effecte that they w<sup>th</sup> their officers shoulde make dilligent searche w<sup>th</sup>in every of their Wardes & companyes what number of poore fatherlesse children, what number of aged, lame & impotent persons and what number of ydell roges as well woemen as men As allso what number of decayed housholders were in everye Companie & Warde w<sup>th</sup>in the Cyttie of London & lybties of the same. And after this searche so made they all agreed to sette downe in wrighting their whole numbers in a booke.

Dignitie.

This was a very good course & incydent to the matter.

Dutie.

This searche being dilligently made throughoute ye



Excellie the Aldermen of every Ward & the Wardens  
of every Company brought in their reports severally  
of every of the sortes of the poore

Dignitie It is not to be doubted but the number was greates

Dutie The number was greates indeede as shall appere  
viz:

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Of ffatherles children      | 300 |
| Of Core & sick persons      | 200 |
| Of poore men & women        | 350 |
| Of the poore & children     |     |
| Of aged persons             | 400 |
| Of decayed & infirm persons | 650 |
| Of yong & able bodied       | 200 |

The whole number y<sup>e</sup> as y<sup>t</sup> appereth } 2160  
to be of all sortes w<sup>ch</sup> require y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>ro</sup>vision

Cyttie the Aldermen of every Warde & the Wardeines of every Companye broughte in their reportes severallye of every of the sortes of the poore.

Dignitie. It is not to be doubted but the number was greate.

Dutie. The number was greate indede as shall appeare, viz. :—

|                                                          |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Of ffatherles children                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 300 |
| Of Sore & sicke psons                                    | - | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| Of poore men overburdened w <sup>th</sup> their children |   |   |   |   |   | 350 |
| Of aged persons                                          | - | - | - | - | - | 400 |
| Of decayed householders                                  | - | - | - | - | - | 650 |
| Of ydell vagabondes                                      | - | - | - | - | - | 200 |

---

The whole number ys as yt appeareth to be of

all sortes w<sup>ch</sup> requyred present relefe - - 2160 (sic)



Dignitie Some was yt possible that this rittie should  
be so overcharged w<sup>th</sup> your people /

Dutie For want of expence of good laces & by work  
ligent adornement as it shall hereafter appere  
in the discourse of this present time

Dignitie And I praye you shew me howe ye yt possible  
to raise sufficient matter to redde the present  
necessitie of all these sortes of poore /

Dutie I will shew you what somes of money was  
raised & by what meanes if yt please yo<sup>r</sup> to  
attende the hearing /

Dignitie Will any parte of it sumke you to

Dignitie. Howe was yt possible that this Cittie shoulde be so overchardged w<sup>th</sup> poore people.

Dutie. Ffor wante of execucon of good lawes & by neckligente governemente as It shall hereafter appeare in the discourse of this present tyme

Dignitie. Nowe I praie you showe me howe ys yt possible to rayse sufficient matter to releve the present necessitie of all those sortes of poore.

Dutie. I will shewe you what somes of money was rayzed & by what meanes yf yt please yo<sup>u</sup> to attende the hearing.

Dignitie. W<sup>th</sup> all my harte & I thancke you to



Dutic These xxv. <sup>two</sup> persons did commonly mete every day in  
 the inner chamber in the Guildhall where they  
 firste began to good to begynn w<sup>th</sup> them selves  
 & agreed to presse upon every of them selves &  
 to give all some of money according to his calling &  
 ability some 20<sup>th</sup> some 10<sup>th</sup> some more some less  
 There was also granted them the sum of two  
 w<sup>th</sup> more upon the shiriff w<sup>th</sup> was 200 s<sup>th</sup> &  
 the whole sum at that tyme taken up in presse  
 was 748<sup>th</sup> or there aboute

Dignitie If by this good beginning was

Dewtie That w<sup>th</sup> followed had also very good success  
 For after this these xxv. <sup>two</sup> persons divided them  
 selves into two partes agreeing to doo the



Dutie.

These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons did comonly mete every daie in the inner chamber in the Gvildhall where they fyrste thoughte good to begynne w<sup>th</sup> themselves & agreed to presse vppon every of them selves a severall some of money according to his calling & abillitie, some 20<sup>£i</sup>, some 10<sup>£i</sup>, some more, some lesse.

There was allso graunted them the fynes of twoe w<sup>ch</sup> were chosen Shiriffs w<sup>ch</sup> was 200<sup>£i</sup> so y<sup>t</sup> the whole some at that tyme taken vp in presse was 748<sup>£i</sup> or there abouts.

Dignitie.

I lyke this good begining well.

Dutie.

That w<sup>ch</sup> followed had allso very good successe. Ffor after this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devyded them selves into twoe partes agreing to devyde the

---

"*Sheriffs' Fines.*"—By Order of Court of Common Council, 6th September, 1552, of £300 received as Fines for refusing to take the office of Sheriff from John Crymes, Clothworker, Thomas Clayton, Baker, and John Brown, Mercer, £200 was assigned to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to Christ's Hospital.



—  
little between them & to call all the preachers  
ministers, churchwardens & Cyprians & twelve  
or four of the better sort of every parish  
before them, to the ends to persuade them that  
they should draw on the rest of their parish-  
ners to a frank benevolence & ready pension  
and to that effect they delivered herewith  
a very fine written & adorned oration being  
printed with their seals to every preacher and  
minister the better to instruct & persuade the  
people in every parish to give liberally

Dignitie

I can hardly believe that the benevolence of  
London only would rise to a competent sum to relieve  
such a number.

Duties.

1822



Cittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers mynisters, churchewardaines & sydemen & w<sup>th</sup> three or foure of the better sorte of every paryshe before them to the ende to perswade them that they shoulde drawe on the rest of their paryshoners to a francke benevolence & wekely pencion. And to that effecte they delyvered therew<sup>th</sup> a very fyne wittie & learned oracon being printed w<sup>ch</sup> they gave to every preacher and mynister the better to instructe & perswade the people in every paryshe to gyve lyberallye.

Dignitie.

I can hardlye beleve that the benevolence of London only could ryse to a compotent some to releve suche a nomber.



Dutie

They desired also that there should be boxes provided  
 for to carry in silver there was delivered one to the end  
 of the night gather of their guests their  
 benevolence to that good worke / There were  
 also boxes delivered to the wardens of every  
 company to the same effecte within the end a  
 number brought in great sumes of money, for  
 men gave frankly the worke was so generally  
 well liked the preachers also at Wadles house  
 did continually exhort the people to give liber-  
 ally so that money came in abundantly /

Dignitie

It is a ioyfull thing to heare that the people  
 were so ready to give their money to so  
 good a worke . /

Dutie

H.



Dutie.

They devysed allso that there shoulde be boxes provyded & to every Inholder there was delyvered one to the ende y<sup>t</sup> they mighte gather of their ghests their benevolence to that good worcke. There were allso boxes delyvered to the Wardeines of everye Companie to the same effecte w<sup>ch</sup> in the ende a nomber broughte in greate somes of money, for men gave franckly the worcke was so generally well lyked : the preachers allso at Pawles crosse did contynually perswade the people to gyve lyberally so that money came in abundantlye.

Dignitie.

It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people were so readye to gyve their moneye to so good a worcke.



Untill they ~~could~~ proceed further / Your was a v  
Doyse of a doory honest householder in London a v  
could save a byll printed in your name a v  
a glasse window left open for his name  
& for his some of moneye the same window  
is left /

C. R. D. Doe frankly give & freely grante  
forthwith, to be paid towards the service  
of the house for the year  
towards the maintenance & continuance of y<sup>e</sup>  
same year

These bylles sent into & printed were delivered  
to the remembrance to the end that they  
could deliver them to the honest householders  
of the parishes & every man to sett downe

his



Dutie.

They proceaded farther. There was a devyse that every honest housholder in London shoulde have a byll prynted wherein there was a glasse wyndowe lefte open for his name & for his some of moneye the tenure whereof is this.

T. W. doe franckly gyve & freely graunte foorthew<sup>th</sup> to be payde towards the erecon of the houses for the poore . . . . & wekely towards the mainten<sup>u</sup>nce and continuance of ye same poore. . . . .

These bylles thus made & prynted were delyvered to the churchewardeins to the ende that they should delyver them to the honest housholders of the paryshe & every man to sett downe

---

"*Adevyse*," &c.—"This month of August (1552) began the great provision "for the poor in London, towards the which every man was contributory, and gave "certain money in hand, and covenanted to give a certain weekly."—Howes' Stow, p. 608.



his done name and his some what he would give  
presently & welcome

Dignitie This was a fine device & there must needs be  
a great sum of money

Dutie Upon the return of these boxes by the  
bondswomen & every thing entered into a fine  
book by the Clerk then these were  
moved the L. in the Court of Aldermen  
to sell some fine bondswomen, who they did  
& they gave an hundred pounds & so a year  
later the Court was purged of  
him who was turned over to St  
Thomas Hospital

Dignitie

his owne name and his some what he woulde gyve presently & wekelye.

Dignitie. This was a fyne devyse & there must nedes ryse a greate some of moneye.

Dutie. Uppon the retourne of these boxes bylles & benevolences & every thing entred into a faire booke by the Clarcke then these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons moved the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen to sett downe their benevolence, w<sup>ch</sup> they did & they gave an hundrethe pownds & 50<sup>£i</sup> a yere Lande w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie had purchased of y<sup>e</sup> king w<sup>ch</sup> Lande was tourned over to St. Thomas Hospitall.

---

"Land," &c.—On 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the Savoy and certain other lands originally given to the 3 Hospitals should be turned over to St. Thomas' Hospital, in whose possession they have since remained.



Dignitie I see all thinge assured that these good men took  
in hande /

Dutie After this feast xxx<sup>th</sup> persons prayed the Lord  
Mayor & Courte of Aldermen to have houses  
appointed for the receiving & harboring of these  
poore people w<sup>ch</sup> was willingly granted /

Dignitie What houses were there /

Dutie These were the houses of the late dissolved  
Greyfriars w<sup>ch</sup> house at that tyme stood voyde  
& emptye, only a number of exors & Roges  
harbored therein all misse the other was y<sup>e</sup>  
house w<sup>ch</sup> was now all at the same

hospital

Dignitie. I see all things prospered that these good men tooke in hande.

Dutie. After this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons prayed the Lorde Maior & Courte of Aldermen to have houses appoynted for the receyte & harboring of these poore people w<sup>ch</sup> was willingly graunted.

Dignitie. What houses were theye.

Dutie. The one was the house of the late dissolved Greyffriers w<sup>ch</sup> house at that tyme stood voyde & emptie, only a number of hoores & Roges harbored therein all nighte, the other was y<sup>e</sup> house w<sup>ch</sup> wee nowe call St. Thomas



hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house stood voyde & emptye a long tyme  
 + during in Christes hospitall there was one Thomas  
 Byrskott vicar of Christes church w<sup>ch</sup> was com-  
 m<sup>nd</sup>ed by the Govern<sup>or</sup> compounded & boughte all his tables  
 bookestade & other thinge wherof there is an  
 inventorye of these thinge by the Govern<sup>or</sup>  
 made & rem<sup>ain</sup> in rempning house & thinge for the use  
 of the church.

Dignitie These houses were very convenient for singe &  
 a purpose but I thinke they were farre oute  
 3 of reason.

Dutie Yet they were sumwhat oute of reason & therefore  
 3 these were <sup>the</sup> I should thinke it good to make

reformed



Hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house stooode voyde & emptie a long tyme saving in Chrystes Hospitall there laie one Thomas Bryckett Vicar of Chrystes church w<sup>th</sup> whome the Governo<sup>rs</sup> compounded & boughte all his tables beadsteads & other things whereof there is an Inventorye of whose lodging the Governo<sup>rs</sup> made them a compting house & lodging for their Clarcke.

Dignitie.

These houses were very convenient for suche a purpose but I thincke they were farre oute of repacons.

Dutie.

Yea they were sumwhat oute of repacon & therefore these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons thoughte yt good to make

---

*Thomas Birkehed*, by the Letters Patent of Henry VIII. dated 27th December, 1547, was appointed "the first original and modern Vicar" of the newly-formed Parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and was to have a fit habitation and a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d.

On 4th March, 1553, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital agreed that he be granted £6 13s. 4d. quarterly for life "for his house which he had within "Christ's Hospital."

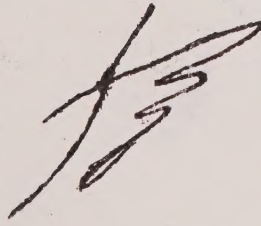
"At the suppression of the Monasteries, the Monastery of the Franciscans or "Gray friers escaped the fury by the protection or mediation of what good Angel "incarnate I know not. But surely it was God's good will it should stand."  
—Howes' Stow, p. 982.



 theyre offficers, so that they were ~~made~~ chosen  
to be Treasurers of Christe hospitall in the  
year was after L. Mayor, then was also  
chosen to be Treasurer of St Thomas  
hospitall in the Easter week also afterwards  
was L. Mayor of London

They also agreed that fourty new best  
houses shoulde be repaired & made fure & wode  
to verreye the poore

They also ordered that St Thomas hospitall  
shoulde be made able to paye & receive 300  
pounds /

 They also ordered that Christes hospitall  
shoulde be made wode to paye & receive 500  
pounds /



choyce of Officers, so that there was chosen to be Treasurer of Chrysts hospitall Mr. Roe w<sup>ch</sup> was after L. Maior. There was allso chosen to be Treasurer of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall Mr. Chester whoe allso afterwarde was L. Maior of London.

They allso agreed that forthw<sup>th</sup> these twoe houses shoulde be repayred & made swete and redye to receyve the poore.

They allso ordered that S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall should be made able to harbo<sup>r</sup> & receave 300 persons.

They allso ordered that Chrystes Hospitall shoulde be made redye to harbo<sup>r</sup> and receave 500 persons.

---

*Sir Thomas Rowe*, Knt., Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor 1568, was apparently offered the Treasurership, but did not accept the post, as the Account Books of Christ's Hospital show that Richard Grafton was the first Treasurer.



As M<sup>r</sup> Chappell one of the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> persons  
tooke vpon him to paye 500 ffte hundred  
500 p<sup>ar</sup>ce of Strawe to lye vnder the  
feateerbedde & as many blanke & 2 yon same  
p<sup>ar</sup>ce of Strawe to be allowed for the same  
w<sup>ch</sup>en he shal furnyshe as many as shal  
come to a yon same w<sup>ch</sup>erke /

There was also appointed to charge the  
house sundry to be the w<sup>ch</sup>erke for the  
w<sup>ch</sup>erke names hereafter ensue / viz.

|                                   |                   |                                |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| These were<br>for the<br>Hospital | Stephen Cobbo     | These were for<br>the Hospital | George Dodder           |
|                                   | John Blondell     |                                | Henry ffyfe             |
|                                   | Thomas Lodge      |                                | Thomas Lunte            |
|                                   | Thomas Bartlett   |                                | William Peterstone      |
|                                   | Thomas Eaton      |                                | M <sup>r</sup> E. E. E. |
|                                   | Kingard & Grafton |                                | John Sadgore            |



Allso M<sup>r</sup> Callthroppe one of the xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke vpon him to provyde 500 featherbeds & 500 padds of Strawe to laie vnder the featherbedds & as manye blancketts & a thousande paire of shetes to be allowed for the same when he had furnyshed as many as shoulde come to a thousand marcks.

There was allso appoynted to eache of these houses Surveyo<sup>rs</sup> to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue. Viz.

Stephen Cobbe

George Tedlowe

John Blondell

Henry Ffyssher

These were  
for Xristes  
Hospital.

Thomas Lodge

These  
were  
for St.  
Thomas  
Hospital. Thomas Hunte

Thomas Bartlett

William Petersone

Thomas Eaton

Mr. Essex

Richarde Grafton

John Sawyer

---

Stephen Cobb, Haberdasher; Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Lord Mayor 1562; Thomas Bartlett, Stationer; and Richard Grafton, Grocer, were among the first Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.



It was also ordered that a proclamation should be made  
to advise all foreign buyers

They also took order with the men of the Livery  
houses near unto London that they should not move  
the City allowing them certain portions & took  
hand of the Governor of the Livery houses  
for the formance of the same

Dignitie

I pray you make reports of the names of the  
good Governor for truly I am assured that they  
were appointed of God to accomplish his good  
worte

Dutie

After all these things meeting, toyles, pains and  
travailes fallen the houses grewe now to be in a  
readynesse & furnished with all manner of necessaries

more



It was also ordered that a proclamacon shoulde be made to avoyde all forreine beggers.

They also tooke order w<sup>th</sup> the men of the Lazar houses nere vnto London that they shoulde not anoye the Cyttie allowing them certaine pencions & tooke bands of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of those Lazar houses for performance of coven<sup>u</sup>nts.

Dignitie.

I praie you make reporte of the names of these good Governo<sup>rs</sup>, for truely I am perswaded that they were appointed of god to accomplyshe this good worcke.

Dutie.

After all these theire metings, toyles, paines and traveiles taken, the houses grewe nowe to be in readynes & furnyshed w<sup>th</sup> all manner of nessaries

---

*Foreign beggars, i.e., beggars from without the City.*



mete & convenient wherupon the Governo<sup>r</sup> meeting  
at the Guildhall agreed together to mete all in the  
Compting house made for the Governo<sup>r</sup> in Christes  
hospital on the viij<sup>th</sup> daie of October 1552. At  
whiche tyme & place thesse names were  
after followeth viz.

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Mr Martin Bowes          | John Broome     |
| Aldermen Mr Andrew Judde | William Egester |
| Mr John Olypo            | Thomas Lodge    |
| Mr Hardvise              | Henry Ward      |
| Mr Hewette               | John Blundell   |

Thomas Bartlett  
 Clement Moore  
 William Crompton  
 John Chyltoppe  
 Mr Lowe.

mete and convenient.

Whereuppon the Governo<sup>rs</sup> meeting at the Gvildhalle agreed together to mete all in the Compting house made for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> in Chrystes Hospitall on the vi<sup>th</sup> daie of October 1552. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme and place they mette whose names hereafter followe. Viz.

|           |                              |                 |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aldermen. | S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Bowes  | John Browne     |
|           | S <sup>r</sup> Andrewe Judde | William Chester |
|           | S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve    | Thomas Lodge    |
|           | M <sup>r</sup> Jarveis       | Guye Waed       |
|           | M <sup>r</sup> Hewetts       | John Blundell   |
|           | Thomas Bartletts             |                 |
|           | Clement Newce                |                 |
|           | William Crompton             |                 |
|           | John Callthroppe             |                 |
|           | M <sup>r</sup> Lonne         |                 |



M<sup>r</sup> Heyward  
 Walter Young  
 Thomas Fenton  
 Henry Fymer  
 Jasper Fymer  
 Thomas Lork  
 M<sup>r</sup> E. Fox  
 Thomas Eaton

Firelands Hill  
 George Toddlow  
 Thomas Lunt  
 William Peterson  
 Edward Wythe  
 John Vink  
 Firelands Craston

1640: 17. The first year of the new settlement to make  
 the first of the new officers of the first year in  
 the first hospital and first year began with  
 one Thomas Eaton, who was chosen  
 the first of London being a black man who  
 was compounded to settle with his friends in the  
 first year one hundred and twenty

Diqmitie The first year of the new settlement to make

1640: 17.



Mr Heywarde

Walter Younge

Thomas Ffenton

Henry Ffyssher

Jesper Ffyssher

Thomas Locke

Mr Essex

Thomas Eaton

Richarde Hill

George Toedlowe

Thomas Hunte

William Peterson

Edwarde Wythers

John Vickers

Richarde Grafton

to fo. 17.

These Governo<sup>rs</sup> thus mette determyned to make choyce of theire Officers w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde serve in Chrystes Hospitall. And fyrste they began w<sup>th</sup> one Thomas Cleaton whoe was chosen Shyriffe of London being a baker w<sup>th</sup> whome they compounded to sette owte his fyne in breade w<sup>ch</sup> was one hundredth powndes.

Digniti

Truely a grave company of wyse men as yt



approved by the said President

Duties The said said said said of all other officers  
who were thought to be to serve in that house  
to attend upon the children.

including of John Dinkers who is yearly for his wages & service  
in the house of 2 h. 13 s. 4 d.

Clarke John Dinkers who is yearly for his wages & service 10-0-0

Edmund William Smoots who is yearly for his wages & service 6-13-4

Butler Thomas Mason who is yearly for his wages & service 6-13-4

Underbutler William Bennis who is yearly for his wages & service 2-0-0

Doyle Anthony Jackson who is yearly for his wages & service 8-0-0

Wenters { John Chesters & John Forresters  
who is yearly for his wages & service of them 6-0-0  
Lent the said by the said

Summer school John Robinson who is yearly for his wages & service 15-0-0



appeareth by theire proceadings.

Dutie. They allso made theire choyce of all other officers w<sup>ch</sup> were thought mete to serve in that house & to attende vppon the children. Viz.

|                               |                                                                                                                         | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wardeine<br>of ye house.      | John Vickers whoe had yerelye for his paines<br>& service a gowne clothe of . . . . .                                   | 2         | 13        | 4         |
| Clarke.                       | John Watson whose fee and lyverye was . . . . .                                                                         | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Stewarde.                     | William Smoothing whose fee was yerely . . . . .                                                                        | 6         | 13        | 4         |
| Buttler.                      | Thomas Mason whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                             | 6         | 13        | 4         |
| Under-<br>buttler.            | William Benne whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                            | 2         | 0         | 0         |
| Cooke.                        | Anthonye Ideson whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                          | 8         | 0         | 0         |
| Porters.                      | John Saepschead & John Fforeskeue whose<br>yerely fee was to eache of them w <sup>th</sup> theire<br>lyveryes . . . . . | 6         | 0         | 0         |
| Gramer<br>Schoole<br>Mayster. | John Robynson whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                            | 15        | 0         | 0         |

*John Watson* was Clerk and Writing Master until his death in October, 1562. He was buried at Christ Church, 1st November, 1562, and a Pension was granted by the Governors to his Widow.

Most of these names appear in the first List of Salaries paid in June, 1553.

*Warden.*—This intended appointment did not come into effect. It was modelled on that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the celebrated Thomas Vicary or Vicars (Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth) was Warden at a like fee.

*Robert Ballthorp.*—The following Epitaph was inscribed on his Monument in St. Bartholomew's Church: "Here Robert Balthrop lies interred, To Elizabeth our Queen, Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworn Neere 30 years hath been. He died at 69 of years, December 9th the day, The year of grace 800 twice, Deducting 9 away."



Grants V<sup>er</sup> James Schiner w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o <sup>h</sup>10-0-0

A Deacon John Whitson w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 0-3-6-8

Exco<sup>m</sup>municator Thomas Loebe and Thomas Cutler  
for the rectors  
A. B. C. w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee to three of them 2-13-4

A schoolmaster  
for music  
A Deacon of w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 2-13-4

Chirurgeon Robt. Blittgropp w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 13-6-8

Chirurgeon Henry Bidmore w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 4-0-0

A Barber John Taylor w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 2-0-0

A Taylor Robt. Cook w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 2-13-4

The rectors  
Thomas Crumpton and Thomas Crumpton w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 2-0-0

The rectors  
Thomas Crumpton and Thomas Crumpton w<sup>as</sup>o y<sup>er</sup>ely fee w<sup>as</sup>o 0-10-0

Done



|                                                      |                                                                      |   | <i>Li</i> |    |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------|----|------|
| Gramer<br>vsher.                                     | Jeames Seamer whose yerely fee was                                   | . | .         | 10 | 0 0  |
| A Teacher<br>to write.                               | John Watson whose yerelye fee was                                    | . | .         | 3  | 6 8  |
| Schoole-<br>maisters<br>for the<br>Petties<br>A.B.C. | Thomas Lowes and Thomas Cutts whose<br>yerelye fees to eache of them | . | .         | 2  | 13 4 |
| A Scoole-<br>maister for<br>Musicke.                 | A Teacher of pricksonge whose yerely fee was                         | . | .         | 2  | 13 4 |
| Chirurgione.                                         | Robte Ballthroppe whose yerely fee was                               | . | .         | 13 | 6 8  |
| Chirurgione.                                         | Henry Browne whose yerely fee was                                    | . | .         | 4  | 0 0  |
| A Barbor.                                            | John Staples whose yerely fee was                                    | . | .         | 2  | 0 0  |
| A Taylor.                                            | Robte Cooke whose yerelye fee was                                    | . | .         | 2  | 13 4 |
| The coale<br>keper.                                  | Trongon Charsley whose yerelye fee was                               | . | .         | 2  | 0 0  |
| Themazon<br>scourer.                                 | Thomas Lucas whose yerely fee was                                    | . | .         | 10 | 0    |



There were also employed more Bedellies & byne  
 wryghts also employed by the said regine  
 plumed with more greater then before

Governo<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cuthbert wroste yerely for was a <sup>h 6 d</sup> 1-6-8

Mistron Agnes Cuthbert wroste yerely, for was  
 befo<sup>r</sup> a byorey & 18<sup>d</sup> a wroste for her bandes 3-6-8

Cyrtis D<sup>r</sup>. And every of them had yerely for  
 regine's board as for of a byorey and  
 of some a wroste for regine's board wages

The Brute John was so had for his yerely for a

The sextone of Cyrtis returned  
 had for his attendante yerely a 1-0-0

The Governo<sup>r</sup> did also make the like regine of  
 officers



There were allso encreased more Beadelles & their wages was allso encreased by reason that their pains was then greater then before.

|                       |                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Governo <sup>rs</sup> | Mr. Vickers whose yerely fee was . . .                                                                                                            | 1         | 6         | 8         |
| Matron.               | Agnes Sexton whose yerely fee was besyde a lyverey and 18 <sup>d.</sup> a weke for hir boorde .                                                   | 3         | 6         | 8         |
| Systers.              | xxv <sup>tie</sup> and every of them had yerelye for their severall fees xl <sup>s.</sup> & a lyverey and xvi pence a weke for their boorde wages |           |           |           |
| The Bruer.            | John Wasse had for his yerelye fee . . .                                                                                                          |           |           |           |
|                       | The Sextone of Chrystes church had for his attendance yerelye . . . .                                                                             | 1         | 0         | 0         |
|                       | The Governo <sup>rs</sup> did allso make the like choice of                                                                                       |           |           |           |



officers for St Thomas Hospital most graciously  
were as follows viz:

Hospitalier William Morfette most graciously for was <sup>10-0-0</sup> 10-0-0

Clarke John Marlowe most graciously for was 0-10-0-0

Steward Richard Mingo most graciously for was 0-6-13-0

Butler John Wyllmorte most graciously for was 0-5-0-0

Doyle William Underwood most graciously for was 0-8-0-0

Chirurgiens  
John Enderby  
Matthew Johnson  
John Anderson  
John Sparrow  
John Parker  
John Sturbutt

W. J. J.



Officers for St. Thomas Hospitall whose yerely fees  
were as followe. Viz.

|              |                                          | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hospitteler. | William Morsette whose yerely fee was .  | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Clarcke.     | John Marleye whose yerely fee was .      | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Stewarde.    | Richarde Maye whose yerely fee was .     | 6         | 13        | 0         |
| Buttler.     | John Pyllsworthe whose yerely fee was .  | 5         | 0         | 0         |
| Cooke.       | William Underwood whose yerely fee was . | 8         | 0         | 0         |

Chirurgions.

John Enderbye

Mathewe Johnson

John Anderson

John Sheryffe

John Parker

John Sturbutts



And the same (Chirurgeons) were paid  
 wages of them for their service  
 for the year 15-0-0

The of fire and reason the children taken and received  
 into the house to the number of three hundred and  
 eighty six also the said children into St Thomas  
 hospital to the number of 260 / A number of the  
 children being taken from the Dunsell when they  
 came to the house and being to a poor dyett  
 dyed many of them so by the said poor dyett  
 in the hospital dyed / And a number of them  
 dyed the children in Christes hospital as of the  
 dyed & lame in St Thomas hospital would  
 rather die when the porters were absent  
 that they might steal out & fall to some other  
 occupation so that a number of them were simply

X

to fol. 18



All these were Chirurgions whoe had eache of *Li s. d.*  
 them for their severall fees yerelye . . . 15 0 0

The officers thus chosen & the children taken and  
 receaved into the house to the number of three hundrethe  
 and eightie as allso the aged & lame into S<sup>t</sup> Thoms  
 hospitall to the number of 260 A number of the  
 children being taken from the dunghill when they came  
 to swete and cleane keping & to a pure dyett dyed  
 downe righte & so lykewyse the poore aged & other  
 in the hospitalles dyed. And a number of them aswell  
 the children in Chrystes hospitall as of the Aged and  
 lame in St. Thomas hospitall woulde watche duely when  
 the porters were absent that they mighte steale oute &  
 falle to their olde occupacon so that a number of them  
 were sharply

to fol. 18.

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*"The children . . . received into the House," &c.*—From Howes' Stow (p. 608) we learn that the 23rd November, 1552, was the exact date of the first admission both into Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

*"Dunghill"* = dustheap (c.f. "a dunghill of seacoale ashes."—Stow 1633 Ed. p. 180).

*"Dyed downe righte."*—v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 47-48. The earliest Register shows a very high rate of mortality, but the death rate throughout London in Tudor times was terrible. Out of an estimated population of 120,000, 7,830 died in 1578, *i.e.*, 65 per 1,000; and 6,762 in 1582, *i.e.*, 56 per 1,000, while in 1593 it was upwards of 140 per 1,000 (v. Creighton's History of Epidemics in Britain).



prynced before they could be brought to abyde w<sup>th</sup> in  
the boundes of their house / And I save as my  
memory serveth me sette downe the order manner  
of the beginning of these house / These were all  
related mostly by persons to the number of  
six hundred, diverse householders /

Dignitie I moste hartely thank you / for you have taken  
greate paines & I never in all my life time  
yet sawe any thing so sat more delighted me then  
this yo<sup>r</sup> reporte

Dutie These resteth yet many more w<sup>ch</sup> I will  
deliver unto you as breifely as I may /

Dignitie I will not be unthankfull to you for this your  
greate paines & travaile /

Dutie  
at Dole



punyshed before they coulde be broughte to abyde w<sup>th</sup>in the boundes of theire houses. Thus I have as my memorye serveth me sette downe the order & manner of the beginning of these houses. There were allso releved wekely by pencions to the number of vi hundreth decayed housholders.

Dignitie.

I most hartely thancke you for you have taken greate paines & I never in all my lyfe tyme hearde any thing that more delighted me then this yo<sup>r</sup> reporte

Dutie.

There resteth yet much more w<sup>ch</sup> I will delyver vnto you as brefely as I maie.

Dignitie.

I will not be vnthanckfull to you for this your greate paines & traveile.

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*"Sharply punished."*—The punishment is not recorded, but we know that anyone who escaped from Bridewell and was re-taken as a vagrant was to be "whipped at the cart's tail, and on a repetition, to be treated as a rogue of the first degree and have his ear bored," and at the third offence to be used as a felon. (Bridewell Royal Hospital, p. 48.)

*"Pensions."*—The care of the aged was, and is, as much the object of Christ's Hospital as the care of the young. Although the general funds are no longer applicable for this purpose, upwards of 1,300 aged pensioners are now paid out of special funds devised or given, mostly by the Governors, for the relief of the Blind and various classes of people.



Dutie

It dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so  
longe & tedious a historie & because I prethee you  
take pleasure in it I will p<sup>ro</sup>ferme as much as my  
poore knowledge will p<sup>ro</sup>mitte me /

During this tyme the Bedolles were very busie &  
diligent to cleanse the streets & lanes of beggars  
beggers & of other foule poore /

There was also for the poore children of the free schools  
a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the scholars of other  
free schools & other houses & parishes & to  
ward the redwarding of such as best deserved /

This was firste erected by S<sup>r</sup> William Eggeston  
to encourage the poore children to learning & after  
that was made by S<sup>r</sup> Martin Boob to give  
yearly maintenance for the continuance of it but  
his mynde altered & so it came to nothing /

Dignitie

M.



Dutie.

Yt dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so longe & tedious a historie & because I perceave you take pleasure in yt I will performe as muche as my poore knowledge will permytte me.

During this tyme the Beadelles were very busie & dilligente to clense the streates & lanes of Roges, beggers & of other forreine poore.

There was allso for the poore children of the free scoole a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the schollers of other free schooles & sylver pennes & garlands provyded towards the rewarding of suche as best deserved. This was fyrste erected by S<sup>r</sup> William Chester to encourage the poore children to learning & after promyse was made by S<sup>r</sup> Martyn Boes to gyve yerely mainten<sup>u</sup>nce for the continuance of yt but his mynde alltered & so yt came to nothing.

*"A place made to dispute with the scholars of other free schools," &c.*—Prior to the Dissolution these disputations were held in the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and revived for a year or two in the Cloister, *i.e.*, the "Garden," of Christ's Hospital, where the best Scholars (those still of St. Anthonie's School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver given to them by Sir Martin Bowes.—Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 64.

*"The Town Ditch."*—Begun in 1211 and finished in 1213, this formed a Moat 200 feet broad round the City Wall. Stow says that it was "now of late neglected" and forced either to a very narrow and filthy channel, or altogether stopped up "for gardens planted and houses builded thereon."

A strip 890 feet long and about 80 feet broad was leased to the Governors by the Corporation of London, the first lease being for 50 years at 12<sup>d</sup> per year. Much of this was let by the Governors; part was "a Burienge Place bothe for y<sup>e</sup> children of this House and Hospitall and for Christes Church Parishe, called after y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Hempe Yarde"; and part was "a Yard called or known as the Town Ditch being a place of recreation for the children of this House and for the laying of Timber." (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)



Dignitie The furniture of these two houses with Westminster  
boardstead & a thousand seat or beds, ij thousand  
pairs of sheets with coverlottes & blankets  
accordingly rent not but rose to a marvellous  
charge besides the making & repairing of the  
houses /

Dutic You have graciously considered of these charges which  
I have surmounted farre the more with what little  
under 3000<sup>th</sup> but God so wrought in the hearts of  
a number of good men, that some men bought and  
wrote the same debts as they were done for  
coste & charges, And other there were that  
bought the seat or beds, coverlottes, sheets, blankets  
next & more & disbursed great sums of money  
which never came to any publique account so that  
God in private brought great things to pass in  
the



Dignitie.

The furnytüre of these twoe houses w<sup>th</sup> wainescott  
beadsteads & A thousande featherbeds ii thousande paire  
of sheetes w<sup>th</sup> coverletts & blancketts accordingly coulde  
not but ryse to a marveilous chardge besydes the making  
& repairing of the houses.

Dutie.

You have graceously consydered of the chardge w<sup>ch</sup>  
indede surmounted farre the receyte w<sup>ch</sup> was a lytle vnder  
3000<sup>£i</sup> but god so wroughte in the harte of a number of  
good men, that some men buylded and vawted the towne  
dytche at their owne proper costs & chardges. And  
other there were that boughte featherbedds, coverletts,  
shetes, blanckets, sherts & smocks & disbursed greate  
somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> never came to any publicque  
accoumpte so that god in secrete broughte greate things  
to passe in



the advancemente of this foundation /

Dignitie Turnelyt was the only worthe of god & becomme  
in a blessed tyme /

Dutie It dothe appere so, for that the vertuous prince  
king Edward whose godly lyes were the firste  
begetters of this foundation, having knowledge of  
the forwardnes of this good worke and of himselfe  
commande warrante to be made warrante to sell  
his lands that all the hymen belonging to the  
reueres in London shoulde be brought & delivered  
to the governe<sup>r</sup> for the use of the seuerall reueres  
sufficient for the communion table w<sup>th</sup> dwelling  
Smythes for the mynsters & Clerkes w<sup>th</sup>  
hymen in greates shoulde in the same shoulde  
in St Thomas hospitall where the dyed lanne  
is now



the advauncement<sup>e</sup> of this fowndacon.

Dignitie. Truly yt was the only worcke of god & begonne in a blessed tyme.

Dutie. Yt dothe appeare so, for that the vertuous prynce king Edward<sup>e</sup> whose godly lres were the fyrste begetters of this fowndacon, having knowledge of the forwardnes of this good worcke did of himselfe comaunde warrante to be made wherevnto he sett his hande that all the linnen belonging to the churches in London shoulde be broughte & delyvered to the governo<sup>rs</sup> for the vse of these poore, reserving sufficient for the comunion table w<sup>th</sup> towells & Surplyces for the mynysters & Clarckes, w<sup>ch</sup> linnen did great service in those causes & especiall in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall where the Aged, lame

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*"Linen belonging to the Churches in London."*—In a memo. in Cecil's hand of matters to be transacted at a Council on 24th November, 1552, is the following item: "To move the Ks Matie that the newe hospit in Lōdō maye haue of ye Ks "gyft the lynnē of y<sup>e</sup> Church<sup>e</sup> in Londen." (State Papers (Domestic) Edward VI., Vol. 15, No. 51.)



for people were to be runned

Dignitie These two worthy houses are partly performed by  
regimen w<sup>ch</sup> in the robes of beggers are provided for  
the lame & aged are removed, so that neither  
nests, only the young & house for the lusty boys  
& idle vagabonds

Dutie All this whilst the Cyttie was comp<sup>d</sup> of  
a house notwithstanding to accomplish that w<sup>ch</sup> ~  
3. was com<sup>d</sup> they res<sup>d</sup> the streets of y<sup>e</sup> ~  
men & women And as the time served they  
broughte them into that parte of Cyttie ~  
Hospital w<sup>ch</sup> is now the Grenewich ~  
house where they were kepte from doing any further  
harmed all y<sup>e</sup> young & not employed to any occupation  
for the



& sore people were to be cured.

Dignitie.

These twoe worthie houses ar perfectly performed : the children w<sup>ch</sup> ar the Rootes of beggerye ar provyded for, the lame & aged ar removed, so that nowe there resteth only the thirde house for the lustie Roges & ydell vagabonds.

Dutie.

Att this present the Cytie was unprovided of suche a house notw<sup>th</sup>standing to accomplyshe that w<sup>ch</sup> was promysed they cleansed the streates of ydell men & woemen. And as the tyme served theye broughte them into that parte of Chrystes hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> is nowe the schoolemaysters house where they were kepte from doing any farther harme allthoughe not ymployed to any occupacons

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"*Idle men and women.*"—For many years adults continued to be admitted into Christ's Hospital. (v. "*Annals of Christ's Hospital,*" p. 39.)



for the place served not / but this continued not  
 long for shortly after the said to make means  
 to the king in the for the house of Brydewell not  
 in short time the said obtained / the manner & circum-  
 stances thereof I will putt down in writing  
 as yt pleased because the said was continued  
 the whole substance of the house of all the  
 foundation /

Dignitie The said of all the rest I desire to leave /

Dutie The said was a fine supplication made to be delivered  
 to the king in the name of the poor, & the  
 was appointed to be at the delivery thereof  
 the said names hereafter ensued viz.  
 Mr Doctor Wylder Bysshop of London

Et in dictis



for the place served not. but this contynued not longe for shortly after they devysed to make meanes to the king's ma<sup>tie</sup> for the house of Brydewell w<sup>ch</sup> in shorte tyme they obteyned. the manner & circumstances thereof I will putt downe in wrighting as yt proceaded because therein was conteyned the whole substance of the cause of all the fowndacon.

Dignitie. That of all the rest I desier to heare.

Dutie. There was a fyne supplicacon made to be delyvered to the kinge in the name of the poore & there was appoynted to be at the delyverye thereof theye whose names hereafter ensewe, viz.

Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley Bysshop of London



Se<sup>r</sup> Martyn Boeb  
Se<sup>r</sup> Rowland Hill  
Se<sup>r</sup> Andrew Jude  
Se<sup>r</sup> John Bresslam  
Se<sup>r</sup> John Olyde  
M<sup>r</sup> William Eyster

M<sup>r</sup> Lodge  
M<sup>r</sup> Excome  
M<sup>r</sup> Murre  
M<sup>r</sup> Bloude  
M<sup>r</sup> Bartlett  
M<sup>r</sup> Grafton

This supplication was delivered by the Bysshoppe  
of London to the King in his inner chappell at  
Westminster upon his knees with a learned  
oration in the commendation of the L. M<sup>r</sup> Murre  
Citizens for theire fordoyned in that good  
prouerbe

A Copie of the same supplication

For Ihesus Christes sake ingete Dolor & moste  
dread poveringne Lords wec the miserable  
sinke & friendles people bestige y<sup>r</sup> gracious ma<sup>ty</sup>  
to rase vpon us y<sup>r</sup> eyes of mercye & compassion



S<sup>r</sup> Martyn BoesM<sup>r</sup> LodgeS<sup>r</sup> Rowland HillM<sup>r</sup> BroomeS<sup>r</sup> Andrewe JuddeM<sup>r</sup> MarcheS<sup>r</sup> John GresshamM<sup>r</sup> BlondellS<sup>r</sup> John OlyveM<sup>r</sup> BartlettsM<sup>r</sup> William ChesterM<sup>r</sup> Grafton

This supplicacon was delyvered by the Bysshoppe of London to the king in his inner clossett at Westmynster vppon his knees w<sup>th</sup> a learned oracon in the comendacons of the L Maior & Cyttezens for their forwardenes in that good worcke.

A Coppie of y<sup>e</sup> same supplicacon.

Ffor Jhesus Chrystes sake righte deare & moste dread soveraigne Lorde. Wee the myserable sore sicke & frendless people beseche yo<sup>r</sup> gracious ma<sup>tie</sup> to cast vppon vs yo<sup>r</sup> eyes of mercye & compassion



Whoe now by the myghtie operation of Almightye god  
 the Cytyzens of London shal be readye & willingly  
 & tenderly looked vppon that they shal not only  
 prouide helpe for o<sup>r</sup> miltaries & diseases & the  
 certuous education & bringing up of o<sup>r</sup> myghtyables  
 & poore children/ butt also shal in a readye moste  
 profitable & wholesome manner for the continuing  
 of vs & o<sup>r</sup> in fully exercise by reason whereof  
 we shal no more falle into that fytful pynne  
 of idleness, wher was the mother & leader of vs  
 into beggerie & all myghte/ but from henceforth  
 shal walke in that fresshe fynde of exercise wher  
 is the gyfte & begetter of all worth & vertue  
 & honestie/ But altho (moste gracious Lord)  
 excepte we finde fauor in the eyes of yo<sup>r</sup> m<sup>ty</sup>.  
 all this is to me to dooyle & o<sup>r</sup> hope of deliuerance  
 from that wretched & vile estate cannot be attained

for lark



Whoe nowe by the mightie operacon of Almighty god the Cyttezens of London have all readie so lovingly & tenderly looked vppon that they have not only provided healpe for o<sup>r</sup> malladies & diseases & the vertuous educacon & bringing vpp of o<sup>r</sup> myserable & poore chlldren butt allso have in a readynes moste proffitable & wholesome occupacons for the contynuing of vs & o<sup>rs</sup> in godly exercyse, by Reason whereof wee shall no more falle into that fylthie puddle of ydellnes, w<sup>ch</sup> was the mother & leader of vs into beggerye & all myschefe, but from henceforthe shall walke in that freshe fyelde of exercyse w<sup>ch</sup> is the guyder & begetter of all wealthe vertue & honestie. But alas (moste gracious Lorde) excepte wee fynde favo<sup>r</sup> in the eies of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> all this theire traveile & o<sup>r</sup> hope of delyverance from that wretched & vile estate cannot be attained



for larkes of garbo<sup>r</sup> & looing / And therefore most  
gracious soveraigne heere be speaking in Cristes  
name & for Cristes sake I doe complaine upon  
you that wee have by no longer in the streets  
for larkes of garbo<sup>r</sup> & that of olde tyme of ydelnes  
have now by no longer we have now growe to  
comon weale / Our fute most deare soveraigne  
is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Brydwell & being no  
doubt bothe cometo for us to lyste of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> &  
allso to enjoye of we lyste the same for o<sup>r</sup> full  
living & comfort sake / but wee be the poore  
members of o<sup>r</sup> savior Ihesus Criste, sent by him,  
most humbly sue to yo<sup>r</sup> grace in o<sup>r</sup> savior Ihesus  
name Ihesus Criste that wee for his sake  
& for the souldes that he hath sent to yo<sup>r</sup> grace  
& all the faythfull comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in  
standing



for lacke of harbor & lodging. And therefore o moste gracious soveraigne heare vs speaking in Chrystes name & for Chrystes sake have compassion vppon vs that wee maie lye no longer in the streates for lacke of harbor & that o<sup>r</sup> olde sore of ydellnes maie neyther longer vexe vs nor greve the comon weale. Oure sute moste deare soveraigne is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Brydewell A thing no doubte bothe vnmete for vs to aske of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> & allso to enioye, yf wee asked the same for o<sup>r</sup> sinfull lyving & vnworthines sake, but wee as the poore members of o<sup>r</sup> savio<sup>r</sup> Jhesus Chryste, sent by him, moste humbly sue to yo<sup>r</sup> grace in o<sup>r</sup> saide Maister's name Jhesus Chryste that wee for his sake & for the service that he hathe done to yo<sup>r</sup> grace & all the faythfull Comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in



spending his moste deare & precious blood for you  
 & so much vertue in reward at yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> hands  
 given to us his members w<sup>th</sup> of his great mercy  
 & ammittes & acceptes in o<sup>r</sup> behalf as granted  
 & given to him selfe the same yo<sup>r</sup> Euerlast  
 as a moste acceptable goste & pure oblation  
 offered unto him & to us not w<sup>th</sup> but so don  
 o<sup>r</sup> faine mystry & savior w<sup>th</sup> all ready gates  
 renowned yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an euerlasty redone still  
 according to his promys redone yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup>  
 an everlasting diademe & place you in the pallace  
 of eternall glorie and not w<sup>th</sup> only but the  
 whole Congregation & more spread throughout  
 the whole world shall & will inght & dave ralls  
 & rye incessantly unto o<sup>r</sup> faine doing & pure  
 savior & m<sup>e</sup> to p<sup>r</sup>sdore defende yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> botte now &  
 for ever



spending his moste deare & precious blood for you & vs  
 maie receyve in rewarde at yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> handes gyven to vs  
 his members w<sup>ch</sup> of his greate mercye he accoumpteth &  
 acceptethe in o<sup>r</sup> behalfe as graunted & gyven to him selfe  
 the same yo<sup>r</sup> Graces house as a moste acceptable gyfte &  
 swete oblacon offered vnto him, & then not wee but he,  
 even o<sup>r</sup> saide mayster & savio<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> all ready hathe  
 crowned yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an earthely crowne, shall according  
 to his promyse crowne yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup> an everlasting  
 Diademe & place you in the pallace of eternall glorie, and  
 not wee only but the whole Congregacon & churche  
 spread throughout the whole worlde shall & will nighte  
 & daie calle & crye incessantlye vnto o<sup>r</sup> saide loving &  
 swete savio<sup>r</sup> & m<sup>r</sup> to preserve & defende yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> bothe  
 nowe & for ever.



Dignitie This supplication was very well received and to  
good purpose & it was as orderly delivered & if  
trust it took as good effect, I praise you  
what was all done

Dutie Beside the supplication there were good notes  
of the writing & delivered to the Counsaile  
of the whole contents & meaning of the L. Mayor  
& Cytizens, whoe they would employe the house  
of Bridewell, & the Land of the C. Admors for  
obtaining whereof they praised the Lordes to  
be earnest suitors unto the King

Dignitie I praise you howe me did the L. Mayor and  
Cytizens offer this booke to the Lord of the Counsaile before  
it was required or did the L. of the Counsaile



Dignitie. This supplicacon was very well pende and to good purpose & yt was as orderly delyvered, & I trust yt tooke as goode effecte. I praie you what was ells done.

Dutie. Besyde the supplicacon there were good notes putt in wrighting & delyvered to the Counsaile of the whole entente & meaning of the L. Maior & Cyttezens, howe they woulde employe the house of Bridewell & the Lands of the Savoie, for y<sup>e</sup> obteyning whereof they praied the Lordes to be earnest suters vnto the kinge.

Dignitie. I praie you shewe me did the L. Maior and Cittezens offer this booke to y<sup>e</sup> Lords of y<sup>e</sup> Counsaile before yt was requyred, or did the L. of the Counsaile



Demande yt /

Dutie

Dyvers of the Counsaile & wysed well to the furthervance  
of theire pntie requyred hym to putt in writinge the  
theire whole entente & purpoe of theire dooys so  
that they myghte be satisfed of y<sup>e</sup> good meaning  
of the Cyttie & that they shoulde be the  
better able to pproove the king to graunte theire  
request / And so the Cyttizens made dyvers  
bookes / wherof one was gyven to the kinge, one  
to the L. of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe  
of Canterbury & to dyvers others /

Dignitie

I woulde be glad to see what is containyd in that  
bookes / And therefore yt be not to greates a  
volume I praye you make reports therof /

Dutie



demaunde yt.

Dutie. Dyvers of the Counsaile y<sup>t</sup> wysshed well to the further-  
 ance of their sute requyred them to putt in wrighting  
 their whole entente & purpose of their devyses that they  
 mighte be satysfied of y<sup>e</sup> good meaning of the Cytte &  
 that then they shoulde be the better able to perswade the  
 king to graunte their request. And so the Cyttezens  
 made dyvers bookes, whereof one was gyven to the kinge,  
 one to the L of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe of  
 Canterbury & to dyvers others.

Dignitie. I woulde be glad to see what is contayned in that  
 booke. And therefore yf yt be not to greate a volume I  
 prairie you make reporte thereof.

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*Divers Books.*—Two of the originals are still in existence : one in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a copy of which appears in the 32nd Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners—Parker being the “Byschoppe of Canterbury” referred to. The other is in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, No. 604, p. 176, and is reprinted in the “Supplement to the Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals,” p. 32. (v. “Annals of Christ’s Hospital,” p. 29.)

In the General Account for 1553 there is the following entry in the month of November : “Paid to John Pillesworth for the writinge of certayne copies of the “state of Chrystes Hospitall and for one Alphabett of Lres. VI.”



Dewtie I shall not neede to spende so much tyme for not  
yet viij yeres past I gave in a breife of y<sup>e</sup>  
of o<sup>r</sup> tyme to t<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> of Christes  
Hospital with yonge now date of memorie  
in y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>o</sup>le substance of t<sup>e</sup> booke is  
conteyned in t<sup>e</sup> former dayes /

Dignitie It were greatly pittie t<sup>e</sup> sat so good a thing shoulde  
so sone be forgotten /

Dutie T<sup>e</sup> pollorie was good & yt shal be good service for  
t<sup>e</sup> king In not only y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>o</sup>le unto t<sup>e</sup> m<sup>o</sup> tyme  
w<sup>o</sup>le into but also became f<sup>o</sup> founder & patron  
of t<sup>e</sup> hospitall & gave w<sup>o</sup> shal t<sup>e</sup> land of  
t<sup>e</sup> service to t<sup>e</sup> value of 450<sup>li</sup> a yere w<sup>o</sup> shal y<sup>e</sup>  
invaluable w<sup>o</sup>ll t<sup>e</sup> plate as o<sup>r</sup> tyme /

Dignitie  
t<sup>e</sup> was



Dewtie. I shall not nede to spende so muche tyme for not yet viii. yeres past I gave in a brefe of y<sup>t</sup> & of other things to the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of Chrystes hospitall allthoughe nowe owte of memorye & againe the whole substance of the booke is conteyned in the former devyses.

Dignitie. It were greate pyttie that so good a thing shoulde so soone be forgotten.

Dutie. The pollecie was good & yt had as good successe for the king did not only graunte vnto them theire whole sute but allso became ffounder & patrone of the hospitalls & gave w<sup>th</sup>all the Lands of the Savoie to the value of 450<sup>£i</sup> a yere w<sup>th</sup>all y<sup>e</sup> moveables aswell the plate as other things.

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*"A brief," &c.*—This was diligently searched for in 1889, but without success. Had it been extant in the days of William Parry, he would doubtless have produced it as evidence.

*"Gave withal the Lands of the Savoy."*—The gift was announced by the King to the Lord Mayor at Whitehall, on 10th April, 1553. (*v. Howes' Stow*, p. 609).



Dignitie' This was a goodly geste but I praye you tell me  
 what became of all these of fiers belonging to the house

Dutie The kinge remembred w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that during  
 the fiers house shad his accustomed steynde or  
 wages during his lyfe payde him quarterly  
 by the Cyttie w<sup>th</sup> some yearly to 101-6-8 And  
 as these officers dyed so these portions raised / It  
 was also founde that the Savie was in debte  
 w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie toke order to paye 178-12-9

Dignitie Beinge I shad greated this fawre in this town lett  
 mee be satisfied w<sup>th</sup> you can what shoulde move  
 the kinge to departe from so bewtyfull a house as  
 Bridewell was so w<sup>th</sup> so ly garnysed w<sup>th</sup> so greute  
 gardes & beinge so lately buylded, and also what  
 ended



Dignitie. This was a goodly gyfte but I praie you tell me what became of all the Officers belonging to y<sup>e</sup> house.

Dutie. The kinge coven<sup>u</sup>nted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that every Officer shoulde have his accustomed stypende or wages During his lyfe payde him quarterlye by the Cyttie w<sup>ch</sup> came yerely to 101<sup>£i</sup> 6<sup>s.</sup> 8<sup>d.</sup> And as these Officers dyed so these pencions ceased. It was allso founde that the Savoie was in debte w<sup>che</sup> the Cyttie tooke order to paie 178<sup>£i</sup> 12<sup>s.</sup> 9<sup>d.</sup>

Dignitie. Seing I have proceaded thus farre in this accon lett mee be satysfied yf you can what shoulde move the kinge to departe from so bewtyfull a house as Bridewell was so rytchely garnyshed w<sup>th</sup> so greate chardges & being so lately buylded, and allso what



moved the king to convert the Lunders of the  
Savie to the Exche

Dutie

ffyrste for the house of Brydewell y<sup>e</sup> was lately  
brylled & not w<sup>th</sup> out an infinite charge, but the  
statute of the house was such that all the costs  
was waste and the house was no more to be  
but a stinking lane or over a filthy street  
w<sup>ch</sup> did so continually annoy the house, that the  
kinge had no pleasure in it And therefore the  
kinge beinge desirous by the Exchequer to convert  
it to so good a use y<sup>e</sup> moved his estate to bestow  
it to the use of water to be at any charge  
in keeping of it or to suffer it to fall downe  
so not profitable to any And the if any man  
the reason be that moved the kinge for that be

Lynde



moved the kinge to convarte the Landes of the Savoie to the Cytte.

Dutie.

Ffyrste for the house of Brydewell yt was latelye buylded & not w<sup>th</sup>out an infynite chardge, but the scytuacon thereof was suche that all the coste was caste awaie, there was no coming to yt but throughe stincking lanes or over a fylthy dytche w<sup>ch</sup> did so continually anoye the house, that the kinge had no pleasure in yt. And therefore the kinge being requyred by the Cyttezens to converte yt to so good a vse god moved his harte to bestowe yt to that vse rather then to be at any charge in keping of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe & so not proffitable to any. And this I am suer was the Reason that moved the king. for at that

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"*Bridewell*."—St. Bride's or St. Bridget's Well. From the days of William the Conqueror this had been a Royal Fortress or Palace situate at the West end of the City. For some time it was occupied by Wolsey, but reverted to Henry VIII., by whom it was repaired in 1522. (v. "*Bridewell Royal Hospital*.")

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon FitzMary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, was included in Henry VIII.'s gift to the City, and was united to Bridewell in 1555.



tyme it stood voyde & was daily spoyle by the robbers  
 And now as touching the turning over of the  
 Savoye lande you shall understand that the Savoye  
 was erected by King Henry the sixth in the tyme  
 of happy triuie & ioseph for pylgrymes, wayfaring  
 men & for murtherers & bursted soldiers that they  
 myghte have meate & drinke & lodging for a tyme  
 The pylgrymes being suppressed & so no stop  
 from the wayfaring men & soldiers as yet  
 house did commonly harbor more now other but  
 common houses & dole & offering to doo w<sup>ch</sup> they  
 were used in at night & every morning turned out  
 at the gates w<sup>ch</sup> out meate & drinke or clothe & so  
 laid wandring all day abroad & some of them  
 time in feigning & stealing & at night some  
 were used in again And so the Savoye was

ending



tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoylde by the kepers. And nowe as touching the tourning over of the Savoie lands you shall vnderstand that the Savoie was erected by king Henry VII<sup>th</sup> in the tyme of papystrie chiefly for pylgrymes, wayfaring men, & for maymed & brused souldiers that they myghte have meate drinke & lodging for a tyme. The pylgrymes being suppresssd & so no vse of them, & as for suche wayfaring men & souldiers as y<sup>t</sup> house did comonly harbo<sup>r</sup> were none other but comon Roges & ydell pylfering knaves w<sup>ch</sup> theye receyved in at nighte & every morning tourned oute at the gates w<sup>th</sup>out meate drinke or clothe & so laie wandring all daie abroad seeking their adventure in fylching & stealing & at nighte came & were receyved in againe. And so the Savoie was



nothing else but a murther of all Villains / The  
Reverend & profit of the same was to  
the use of the murtherers who were priests  
of sinners of the house  
And so the virtuous prince King Edward had  
greater reason in converting the land to the  
Celtic where the poor were to be the profit  
And this good King did not forgette that the  
army men should be relieved for so he redeemed  
the Celtic that they should have for them  
with the Celtic that he gave in St Thomas  
Hospital where there was a number daily lodged  
over & besides their own poor who were only  
to the number of

This noble prince King Edward he desired  
also good to the L. murther & Celtic in the  
same foundation whereof he gave to the  
enquiry



nothing ells but a nurserye of all villanie. The Revenewes & proffits of the Rents came wholly to the vse of the maysters whoe were pryestes & officers of the house.

And so the vertuous prince king Edwarde had greate Reason in converting the lands to the Cyttie where the poore receaveth the proffits. And this good king did not forgette that wayfaringe men shoulde be relieved for he coven<sup>u</sup>nted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that they shoulde provyde for them w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie dothe performe in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall where there ar a number daily lodged over & besydes their owne poore which ar comonly to the number of . . . .

This noble prince kinge Edwarde the sixte did allso gyve to the L. Maior & Cyttezens in y<sup>e</sup> saide fowndacon power & aucthoretie to searche



enquire & take note in London & myddelburgh all y<sup>e</sup> doe  
suffring & t<sup>e</sup>verne g<sup>e</sup>lunters & highbonde beggers & all  
psones of y<sup>e</sup> name & fame bot of men & woomen & them  
to appoynted s<sup>e</sup>nde & comytt to Bridewell by any other  
waies or meanes to puryshe or correcte as shall seme  
good to t<sup>e</sup>reine Discretions /

Dignitie You & I have answered me fullye y<sup>e</sup> which is a p<sup>r</sup>yme lyce  
gyste & of greates importance but now y<sup>e</sup> & I have putt  
another thinge into my heades to saye maketh me to myst

Dutie What is that?

Dignitie What cometh toke the Edwardes to raise moneye to  
defraye all t<sup>e</sup>rest & saydgable amons as to f<sup>r</sup>shere &  
nere Naxie instrumente for sundrie other amons & to  
have money in store readye to disburse /

Dutie



enquyre & seke owte in London & Myddellsexse all ydell  
 Ruffians & taverne haunTERS vagabonds beggers & all  
 persones of yll name & fame bothe men & woemen & them  
 to apprehende sende & comytte to Bridewell & by any  
 other waies or meanes to punyshe or correcte as shall seme  
 good to their dis creations.

Dignitie.

You have awnswered mee fullye yt was a pryncelye  
 gyfte & of greate importance but nowe yo<sup>n</sup> have putt  
 another thinge into my heade that maketh me to muse.

Dutie.

What is that ?

Dignitie.

What course took the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to rayse moneye to  
 defraie all these chardgeable accons as to prepare necessarie  
 Instruments for sundrie occupacons & to have money in  
 stocke readye to disburse.



Dutic I will as I maye satisfye you /  
 ffirste to be considered that you shal receive  
 from the Citye of London, both particular & generally  
 greatesomes of moneye & to purpose nowe the daye  
 to take in newe rouse wch wch to borrowe of every  
 shalle & Companies severall somes of moneye wch particular  
 frounde sette downe, both the Companies & the somes  
 borrowed as I shoulde not be over tedious /

Dignitie I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge

Dutic You shall remember mee

|                                        |                               |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Inprimis the Mercers—100 <sup>li</sup> | The Skynners—70 <sup>li</sup> |
| The Grocers—100                        | The myghty lorde—100          |
| The Haberdashers—100                   | The Salters—70                |
| The Drapers—100                        | The Ironmongers—40            |
| The Wyllmongers—100                    | The Vintners—40               |
| The Goldsmiths—100                     | The Clothworkers—100          |



Dutie. I will as I may satysfie yo<sup>u</sup>. Ffyrste they consydered that they had drawne from the Cyttezens, bothe particulerly & generally greate somes of moneye & therefore nowe the devysed to take a newe course w<sup>ch</sup> was to borrowe of every halle & Companies severall somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> particulerly I coulde sette downe, bothe the Companies and the somes borrowed yf I shoulde not be over tedious.

Dignitie. I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge.

Dutie. You shall comaunde mee.

|                        | £i  |                                              | £i  |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Imprimis the Mercers . | 100 | The Skynners .                               | 70  |
| The Grocers .          | 100 | The m <sup>r</sup> chantaylo <sup>rs</sup> . | 100 |
| The Habdasshers .      | 100 | The Salters .                                | 70  |
| The Drapers .          | 100 | The Ironmongers .                            | 40  |
| The Fysshmongers .     | 100 | The Vinteners .                              | 40  |
| The Goldesmythes .     | 100 | The Clothworkers .                           | 100 |

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"*Borrow*" = ask or beg, as in Exodus III. 22.

*Every Hall and Company.*—In accordance with Act of Common Council, February, 1554-5 (v. "Bridewell Royal Hospital," pp. 37, 38).



<sup>h</sup>  
 The Shierb — 20  
 The Bruew — 20  
 The Dillowymdlerb 20  
 The Daintorb 95  
 The Doulterb — 10  
 The Barber Surgeons 20  
 The Currierb 10  
 The Bodysw — 6  
 The Imbrodererb — 5  
 The Waxymdlerb 5  
 The Dentenerb 40  
 The Wollparkerb — 10  
 The Mastlerb 10  
 The Ffrutenerb 5  
 The Masonb 5  
 The Joinerb 5  
 The Plastererb 5  
 The bottellmakerb  
 The Townerb —  
 The Paderb 3  
 The Winderb 5  
 The Stationerb 5  
 The Ffownderb 5  
 The Lorynerb 4  
 The Turnerb —

<sup>h</sup>  
 The Brodwnt bakerb — 5  
 The longe Bowsting  
 makerb — 2  
 The Glasserb — 5  
 The Bakerb — 10  
 The lathysellerb 40  
 The Carpenterb — 10  
 The Cuttlerb — 10  
 The Saddlerb — 40  
 The Gyrolerb — 30  
 The Ingolerb — 20  
 The Edworb — 20  
 The plomerb — 5  
 The Cordwainerb 15  
 The Armourerb 10  
 The fflatererb 5  
 The Brinklainerb 5  
 The butcherb — 20  
 The Skynnerb — 10  
 The Woodmongerb 10  
 The Blacksmithyb  
 The Smythyb 5  
 The ffarrierb — 5  
 The dyestherb — 10  
 The Suppofayterb 5



|                                    | £i |                       | £i |
|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| The Diers . . .                    | 20 | The Browne Bakers .   | 5  |
| The Bruers . . .                   | 20 | The longe Bowestringe |    |
| The Tallowch <sup>u</sup> nndlers  | 20 | makers . . .          | 2  |
| The Painters . . .                 | 5  | The Glasyers . . .    | 5  |
| The Poulters . . .                 | 10 | The Bakers . . .      | 10 |
| The Barborsurgeons .               | 20 | The leathersellers .  | 40 |
| The Curriars . . .                 | 10 | The Carpenters . . .  | 10 |
| The Bowyers . . .                  | 6  | The Cuttlers . . .    | 10 |
| The Imbroderers . .                | 5  | The Sadlers . . .     | 40 |
| The Waxch <sup>u</sup> nndlers .   | 5  | The Gyrdlers . . .    | 30 |
| The Pewterers . . .                | 40 | The Inholders . . .   | 20 |
| The Wollpackers . .                | 10 | The Cowpers . . .     | 20 |
| The Pastlers . . .                 | 10 | The plomers . . .     | 5  |
| The Ffruterers . . .               | 5  | The Cordwainers . .   | 15 |
| The Masons . . .                   | 5  | The Armorers . . .    | 10 |
| The Joyners . . .                  | 5  | The ffletchers . . .  | 5  |
| The Plasterers . . .               | 5  | The Bricklaiers . .   | 5  |
| The bottellmakers & y <sup>e</sup> |    | The butchers . . .    | 20 |
| Tourners . . .                     | —  | The Skryveners . .    | 10 |
| The Paviars . . .                  | 3  | The Woodmongers .     | 10 |
| The Weavers . . .                  | 5  | The Blacksmynes &     |    |
| The Stacioners . . .               | 5  | the Spurriers . . .   | 5  |
| The Ffownders . . .                | 5  | The ffarriars . . .   | 5  |
| The Loryners . . .                 | 4  | The vpholsters . .    | 10 |
| The Turno <sup>rs</sup> . . .      | —  | The Greye tawyers .   | 5  |



Dignitie The course was well taken w<sup>th</sup> the moneye were  
distributed accordingly /

Dutie The moneye came in very good order & dyvers  
good men gave largely to supplye the house of  
corruption & besides the boxes w<sup>ch</sup> before was  
delivered to the Inletters & to the  
other were brought into the Dutchmans w<sup>ch</sup>  
good portions of moneye in them /  
There was also a licence or power granted to buye  
wood & reale to serve the pore of the Cittie & the  
rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the  
free a worke /

Dignitie There were all the goodly stones of money  
employed /

Dutie

the governo<sup>r</sup>



Dignitie. This course was well taken yf the moneye were aunswered accordinglye.

Dutie. The moneye came in verye good order & dyvers good men gave largelye to fynyshe the house of occupacons & besydes the boxes wh<sup>ch</sup> before was delyvered to the Inholders & to the . . . . & other were broughte into the Treasurers w<sup>th</sup> good porcons of moneye in them.

There was allso a fyftene or twoe graunted to buye wood and coale to serve the poore of the Cyttie & the rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the Idell a worcke.

Dignitie. Howe were all these greate somes of money imployed.

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"*A Fifteen or two.*"—By order of Court of Common Council, 4th August, 1579, two Fifteenths were levied for Bridewell. ("Bridewell Royal Hospital," p. 52).



Dutic' The Govern<sup>or</sup> let his p<sup>re</sup>sent bought to surge ymplemente  
as was w<sup>ro</sup>te Marie to sette the y<sup>er</sup>le dworke. And  
nowe the w<sup>ro</sup>te into the house of Brydenwell all the  
y<sup>er</sup>le. Togeth<sup>er</sup> & strompete that were w<sup>ro</sup>te aboute  
the Cyttie the bytles & doore (komes & m<sup>u</sup>nd  
lodginge for the prysoners the last rest offners,  
as Porter, Cook, Stewards & other that  
were p<sup>re</sup>sio<sup>n</sup> of the w<sup>ro</sup>te & in the house to  
governe the singlenomen w<sup>ro</sup>te were in number  
at that tyme

And the bought to wood & reale & w<sup>ro</sup>te a w<sup>ro</sup>te  
so the w<sup>ro</sup>te w<sup>ro</sup>te m<sup>u</sup>nded y<sup>er</sup>le to consume monye

Dignitie' Nowe I p<sup>re</sup>sent the w<sup>ro</sup>te and plattforme  
y<sup>er</sup>le to efferte & w<sup>ro</sup>te m<sup>u</sup>nded y<sup>er</sup>le by the w<sup>ro</sup>te  
of the house, so that nowe the stiches of the

Cyttie

R.



Dutie.

The Governo<sup>rs</sup> at this present boughte suche ymplements as was necessarie to sette the ydell aworcke, and now they receave into the house of Brydewell all y<sup>e</sup> ydell Roges & strompets that were wandring aboute the Cyttie : they buylded & severed Roomes & made lodgings for the prysoners : they allso chose officers, as Porter, Cooke, Stewarde & other that were surveio<sup>rs</sup> of the workes & a Matrone to governe the synglewoemen w<sup>ch</sup> were in nomber at that tyme . . . .

And they boughte Woode & coale & made a Wharfe & so there was meanes ynoughe to consume moneye.

Dignitie.

Nowe I perceave theire devyse and plattform grewe to effecte & was made perfecte by the erecting of this house, so that nowe the streates of the



Cittie were cleared of all sort of beggers, & the  
poore fatherlesse children in a house by them selves,  
the lame & lamed in a house by them selves, the  
Lazars kept in the Lazar house & were comforted  
withall, & the good lustie & strong  
were brought to Bridewell, & the deranged  
household reduced by persons weekly. This  
worke was begun in a good time & took  
good success so that the continuance was impos-  
sible to the beginning. The like perfection was  
never in any Christian Kingdome.

Dutie The whole worke & doings of the first & second  
governo<sup>r</sup> came now to a full perfection, now was  
the Cittie in his Dutie And now was

Bridewell



Cyttie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, the poore fatherlesse children in a house by themselves, the lame & aged in a house by them selves, the Lazar kepte in the Lazer house & were compounded w<sup>th</sup>all. The ydell lustie Roges and strompets were broughte to Bridewell, & the decayed housholder releved by pencyons wekely. This worcke was begune in a good tyme & tooke good successe yf the contynuanee were aunswerable to the begining. The lyke provysion was never in any Chrystian kingdome.

Dutie.

The whole worcke & devyse of the fyrste chosen governo<sup>rs</sup> came nowe to a full perfection, nowe was the Cittie in hir bewtie. And nowe was



Bridewell in his prime all the Cytizens & youngste  
their monye well bestowed & praised God greatly  
for the happy success of this good worke, but  
alas what shall I say, God take to his mercy  
blessed king who was the patron & founder  
of this good house by reason whereof the great  
alter was & is sung /

Dignitie All the more God take notice the good king, yet this  
good worke should never die for mens devotion  
and service for ever /

Dutie Devotion And when good men were enforced to flye  
into forraine Countreys for safetye of their lives  
byes & consciences /



Bridewell in his pryme all the Cyttizens thoughte their moneye well bestowed & praysed god greatly for the happie successe of this good worcke. but alas what shall I saie, god tooke to his mercye y<sup>t</sup> blessed king wh<sup>ch</sup> was the Patrone & ffownder of these good aconns by reason whereof came greate allteracon & chaunge.

Dignitie.

Allthoughe god tooke awaie the good king, yett this good worcke coulde never die for mens devocons contynewe for ever.

Dutie.

Devocon dyed when good men were enforced to flye into forreine Countreyes for safetie of their owne lyves & consciences.

---

Edward VI. died 6th July, 1553. He had signed the Indenture of Covenants on 12th June, and the Charter is dated 26th June, 1553.



Dignitie' Weite, Did not Quene Marye w<sup>th</sup> shewd putt  
to hir schylmyng & shande & y<sup>e</sup> good remembrance to  
his good worke /

Dutie' The Cyttyzens were in good hope that she  
woulde have done so, but yt came of contrary  
to pass for at such tyme as she came out of  
Norffolke & was to be received into London &  
Governor folle by a stage w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Almyghty  
& placed hym self & his children upon the  
stage and appeared in regishe of the free school  
to make an oracion to hir; but when she came  
nere unto hym she cast hir eye another way  
& never stayed nor gave any remembrance to hym /

Dignitie' This is very straunge that you tell mee,  
but nowe I remember of hir afffection yt is

not my



Dignitie.

Whie, did not Quene Marye w<sup>ch</sup> succeded putt to hir healping hande & gyve good countn<sup>u</sup>nce to this good worcke.

Dutie.

The Cyttizens were in good hope that shee woulde have done soe, but yt came otherwyse to passe for at suche tyme as shee came oute of Norffolke & was to be receaved into London y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>rs</sup> sette vp a stage w<sup>th</sup>oute Allgate & placed them selves & the children vppon the stage. And prepared a childe of the free schoole to make an oracon to hir, but when shee came nere vnto them shee cast hir eie another waie & never stayed nor gave any countn<sup>u</sup>nce to them.

Dignitie.

This is very straunge that you tell mee, butt nowe I consyder of hir proffession yt is

---

*"The Governors set up a stage without Aldgate."*—This was on 3rd August, 1553. "One of the children saluting her highnesse kneelinge on his knees made "an oration to her highness in Latin." (Wriothesley's Chronicle, p. 94.) Trollope asserts that Edmund Campion (the Jesuit) was the orator.

The Boys of Christ's Hospital have always been privileged to present an Address on the occasion of the first entry of the Sovereign into the City of London.



nothing sturmye at all for nowe I knowe see I do not  
like of the blawes boyes, but yet they had bene so manye  
Grenesfryers see woulde have given them better contentment

Dutie' You & I have alreadye toured the quays, the rampes of  
Religion & had almoste beene toured all for the purpose  
was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie' The tymes was sharpe & dangerous but I truste they  
worke continued

Dutie' W<sup>th</sup> muche to doe, for there were a number that  
retained earnestlye & spoke bitterlye againste the  
Commissioners were appoynted to examine it, but god  
sported some amongst them selves that theye in mili-  
ons myndes took not such efforts as theye looked for

Dignitie' Came it to the pass that theye were sifted by Commission



nothing straunge at all, for nowe I knowe shee did not lyke of the blewe boyes, but yf they had bene so manye Greyefryers shee woulde have gyven them better count<sup>n</sup>nce.

Dutie. You have allreadie touched the quycke, the chaunge of Relligion had allmoste overtourned all for then there was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie. The tyme was sharpe and daungerous, but I truste this worcke contynewed.

Dutie. W<sup>th</sup> muche adoe, for there were a nomber that preached earnestlye & spake bytterlye againste yt & Commissioners were appoynted to examyne yt, but god styrred some amoungest them selves that their malicious myndes tooke not suche effecte as they looked for.

Dignitie. Came yt to y<sup>t</sup> passe y<sup>t</sup> they were syfted by Comission.



Dutie

Fryer Peter & Fryer Peter Did tye his good will  
to God & subverted all, but Fryer John de Spilman  
was rancie in complaint to see the manner wher  
brought by the rest of the Commissioners to God his  
opinion was being tye at dinner tyme & being  
the poor children sett at the tables in the hall  
& being tye served in w<sup>th</sup> meate, he was provoked  
in admiration that suddenly he burst out in to teares  
& said in Latin to the company that he had  
rather be a Scullion in t<sup>he</sup>re k<sup>ing</sup>s t<sup>he</sup>reward  
to the king /

Dignitie

God wronged a speacill myracle in that good  
Fryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his  
retourne into spaine he was departed for religion

Dutie

Alfonsus the king Confessor, had very good liking of



Dutie.

ffryer Peto & ffryer Perin did their good wills to have subverted all, but ffryer John a Spanyarde who came in companie to see the manner & was brought by the rest of the Comissioners to have his opinion whose being there at dinner tyme & seeing the poore children sett at the tables in the halle & seeing them served in w<sup>th</sup> meate, he was so wrapped in admyracon that sodenly he burst oute in to teares & saide in Lattin to the company that he had rather be a Scullion in their kytchin then stewarde to the kinge.

Dignitie.

God wroughte a speciall myracle in that good ffryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his retourne into Spaine he was executed for relligion.

Dutie.

Alfonsus the king's Confessor, had very good lyking of



the training up of these children & helped very far  
worded to the romping in the saddle of them, there  
were also some of the commissioners that spoke very  
favorably in some behalfs & some were made  
friends by friends & not without consideration /

Dignitie' What not Doctor Storys stand in the eye

Dutie' There was before Storys Expositor & Harpers fold  
not in order of age but Story was made a friend  
for not long before the Governo<sup>r</sup> of the said house  
had given him a lease of the house wherein he  
dwelt of w<sup>ch</sup> he him self had bestowed some  
coste & therefore he was made a friend, for he thought  
that if the Harpers should be restored into the  
place of the children that they then would  
bring his house in question for it was proof of



the trayning vp of these children & he vsed very good wordes to the companye in the favo<sup>r</sup> of them, there were allso some of the Comissioners that spake very favorablye in theire behalfe & some were made frendes by frendes & not w<sup>th</sup>out consyderacon.

Dignitie.

Was not Docto<sup>r</sup> Storyes hande in the pye.

Dutie.

There was bothe Storye, Chedseye, & Harpesfelde w<sup>th</sup> dyvers other but Story was made a frende for not longe before the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of that house had gyven him a lease of the house wherein he dwelte of w<sup>ch</sup> he him selfe had bestowed some coste & therefore he was made a frende, for he thoughte that yf the ffryers shoulde be restored into the place of the children that then they woulde bringe his house in question for yt was parcell of

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*"Storye, Chedsey and Harpesfelde."*—In the General Account for 1557 there is mention of an "allowance for reparation done upon the tenement wherein "Mr Doctor Storye doth dwell that is to say for boardinge and tylinge . . . "sande and bricke VII<sup>li</sup>." He was Principal of Broadgate, Oxford. (*v. "History of Pembroke Coll., Ox.,"* p. 518, by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, a Scholar and Exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, and Kingdon's "Richard Grafton," p. 77.)



the ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> he was not willing to part from

Dignitie' That lease was given in a good tyme & to a good  
purpose for a frende in these daies was worthy  
examples /

Dutie' The Govern<sup>or</sup> had made more frendes, for the person  
w<sup>ch</sup> was Byssepe of Chichester & confessor to  
Quene Marye & a Commissioner was a shew frende  
to the children for the Govern<sup>or</sup> did by letters  
grunte him a lease of his house w<sup>ch</sup> was garden  
so that the ffryers had entered they would  
have called his house in question for it was all  
the rease lodging of the prior /

Dignitie' Upon this that frendes were made by reward

Dutie' More rewardes & greater frendes were made by some  
of the



the ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> he was not willinge to parte from.

Dignitie. That lease was gyven in a good tyme & to a good purpose for a frende in those daies was worthie thanckes.

Dutie. The Governo<sup>rs</sup> had made more frendes for Xroferson w<sup>ch</sup> was Bysshoppe of Chichester & Confessor to Quene Marye & a Comissioner was a suer frende to the children for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> did lykewise graunte him a lease of his house w<sup>th</sup> twoe gardens so that yf the ffryers had entred they woulde have called his house in question for yt was allso ye chefe lodging of the Prior.

Dignitie. Then I see that frendes were made by rewards.

Dutie. Bothe rewardes & greate frendes were made by some



of the Governo<sup>r</sup> to continue that house for evermore  
it would save some charge / for the friends made great  
friends & great means to be restored to that house  
because it stood whole & was not spoiled as other houses  
were but they never durst open their mouths to  
suppress that house as long as they John was  
within the lands /

Dignitie Who gave my means made to my John to speak  
in the favor of the religion /

Dutie Not that ever I understood for the Commissioners brought to  
my John & Alfonso the king's Confessor to see the house  
to the end they should save money the king & the Queen  
to restore the Greyfriars again to their former place as  
also to make reports in what state they found  
the house, but God so wrought in private that  
my John delivered openly his opinion w<sup>ch</sup> did so



of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to contynewe that house for otherwyse yt woulde have gone harde. For the ffryers made greate frendes & greate meanes to be restored to that house because yt stood hole & was not spoyled as other houses were but they never durst open their mouths to suppress that house as longe as ffryer John was w<sup>th</sup>in the lande.

Dignitie. Was there any means made to ffryer John to speake in the favo<sup>r</sup> of the children.

Dutie. Not that ever I vnderstood for the Comissioners broughte ffryer John & Alfonsus the king's Confessor to see the house to the ende they shoulde have moved the king & the Quene to restore the Greyffriers again to their former places as allso to make reporte in what state they fownde the house, but god so wroughte in secrete that ffryer John delyvered openly his opinion w<sup>ch</sup> did so

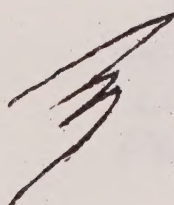


appealle ffryer verin & ffryer peto tjsat tjsyndoor  
dunste open tjsone montjes agamste tjsat house

Dignitie' M<sup>o</sup>las tjsere no more ffryers but peto & verin /

Dutie' Tjsere were v. or vi of tjsor poore ffryers w<sup>h</sup> tjsad bene  
ffryers in tjs house before but tjsy only depended  
oppo<sup>n</sup> verin & peto /

Dignitie' It appearet tjsat tjs ffryers wou<sup>ld</sup> faine tjsad  
bene restored to tjsire olde occupacions & tjsat tjs  
Governor tjsad sworne tjsat to doe to defende & to contynue  
tjs roadit of tjs house w<sup>h</sup>ch tjsy are l<sup>y</sup>ng tjsing alle  
passed w<sup>o</sup>rtjsy tjsy noting

Dutie' Not tjsat I remember only Bysshoppe Cardenow  
relapto m<sup>r</sup> Craston fast in tjs flote for thoe  
m<sup>y</sup>  thos bordur tjs suffered tjs children to l<sup>y</sup>rne &

Englysh



appalle ffryer Perin and ffryer Peto that they never durste open theire mouths againste that house.

Dignitie. Was there no more ffryers but Peto & Perin.

Dutie. There were v or vi other poore ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> had bene ffryers in the house before but they only depended vppon Perin & Peto.

Dignitie. It appeareth that the ffryers woulde faine have bene restored to theire olde occupacons & that the Governo<sup>rs</sup> had sumwhat to doe to defende & to contynewe the creadit of the house: was there any thing ells passed worthie the noting.

Dutie. Not that I remember, only Bysshoppe Gardener clapte Mr Grafton fast in the flete for twoe daies because he suffered the children to learne y<sup>e</sup>

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Richard Grafton, probably a Tudor (*v.* Mr. Kingdon), Cit. and Grocer; Chronicler; Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within; King's Printer; M.P. for the City of London; Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; First Treasurer-General Christ's Hospital, &c. One of the early adherents of the "New Learning," and the friend of Cranmer and Ridley, he gave up his business as a Merchant, on purpose to print the Bible in English. While still very young he was closely associated with Coverdale in translating and transcribing his Bible, and imported many copies at his own costs. He risked his life in setting up the type in Paris, and was thrice imprisoned in the Fleet during Henry VIII.'s reign. Occupied practically the whole of the Little Cloister of the Grey Friars, with its surroundings, holding part by Letters Patent of Henry VIII. and part as tenant, first of St. Bartholomew's then of Christ's Hospital, at £8 13s. 4d. per annum. There is little doubt that his was the master mind that directed the affairs of the Hospitals through their early years. He was buried in Christ Church, 14th May, 1573. ("Poyntz and Grafton," and "Richard Grafton," by Mr. J. A. Kingdon).



Englyſhe wymer wren to be ſounde & ſo learned  
to Latin & ſciens /

Dignitie' Contre the Byſhoppe of Wincheſter being L. Chauncelor  
ſhew ſo muche wiſdome as to looke vnto y<sup>e</sup> Hoſpittall

Dutie' He looked ſo farre vnto them that he forced the  
Governor<sup>ſ</sup> bothe of Bridewell & of St Thomas  
Hoſpittall to exerte in exche of them 2 ſuppoſe to  
ſhew 2 maſſe priore to be their Hoſpitteler  
& to ſhew daile maſſe ſaies /

Dignitie' He ſent the Governor ſhulle diſcretion in the  
Byſhoppe to deale ſo & ſo do he w<sup>th</sup> Bridewell  
were none but Roger & Charlott in

Dutie' Of all the reſt of the counſell the maſter was  
moſt reſolue againſt Bridewell /



Englyshe Prymer when they shoulde have learned the  
Lattin Abseies.

Dignitie.        Could the Bysshoppe of winchester being L. Chauncelo<sup>r</sup>  
have so muche leasure as to looke ynto y<sup>e</sup> hospitalles.

Dutie.           He looked so farre ynto them that he forced the  
Governo<sup>rs</sup> bothe of Bridewell & of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall to  
erecte in eyther of them a chappell & to have a Masse  
prieste to be their Hospitteler & to have dailie masse  
saide.

Dignitie.        Methincks there was smalle discrecon in the Bysshoppe  
to deale so hardelye w<sup>th</sup> Bridewell where none but Roges  
and Harlotts ar.

Dutie.           Of all the rest of the houses their mallice was moste  
chefely againste Bridewell.

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"*Abseies*," i.e., A.B.C.'s.—The Catechism was first printed in English with the Alphabet, &c., so that a Book containing the Catechism came to be called an A.B.C. Book or Absey-book.



Dignitie' W<sup>ch</sup>at rounde fee By M<sup>rs</sup>oppes & the Commissioners said against  
Bridewell

Dewtie' Haddonato / Bridewell did dispyple many, for w<sup>ch</sup> he & y<sup>e</sup>  
was knowne to be y<sup>e</sup>sat a number of Balles w<sup>ch</sup> he  
did many tymes enter tomes in o<sup>th</sup>er mens pastures,  
And besydes y<sup>e</sup>sat Bridewell did somtyme a bridge & y<sup>e</sup>  
encompassed all rounde of y<sup>e</sup> same jurisdiction, for w<sup>ch</sup>  
cause the Governor<sup>es</sup> were now in a yet but they  
Certeinly w<sup>ch</sup> came onto againste hym for one transpor  
o<sup>th</sup>er

Dignitie' It appeareth y<sup>e</sup>sat Bridewell was a quodamote  
in t<sup>he</sup> same o<sup>th</sup>er & y<sup>e</sup>sat y<sup>e</sup> same dunt constiomed w<sup>ch</sup> =  
sa y<sup>e</sup>om of some fowle matters w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fowle  
shoulde come to by y<sup>e</sup>te by examination

Dutic' It maye be seene feared the making of t<sup>he</sup> same w<sup>ch</sup>dit

but y<sup>e</sup>is



Dignitie.

What coulde the Bysshoppe & the Comissioners saie against Bridewell.

Dutie.

Pardonato. Bridewell did discypher many secreats & yt was knowne there that a number of Balles prystes did many tymes enter comons in other mens pastures. And besydes that Bridewell did somewhat abridge the ecclesiasticall courte of their iurysdiction ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause the Governo<sup>rs</sup> were never in quyet but every Terme proces came oute againste them for one cause or other.

Dignitie.

Yt appeareth that Bridewell was a greate mote in their eies & that their owne consciences accused them of some fowle matters w<sup>ch</sup> they feared shoulde come to lyghte by examynacon.

Dutie.

It maye be they feared the cracking of their credit



but this I knowe wasat not, prearing against it  
wasat not, preb they did all that they myght  
doe to distourne & to distroy it that consuetude  
gave an occasion to some greates persons lusty yonges  
at that tyme to comytt many detraies wch wch  
ensued greates troubles & no doubt of Ruine  
Marie had contynued longer they would have  
supprest it by one meane or other /

Dignitie' Contro not the popes clergy & Bishops be frome

Dutie' The death of Ruine Marie ended all the strife

Dignitie' I preado by this Distourst & the hospitalles were  
in the same worst prime in the tyme of King Edward  
ffarwor of the same & that they were not ynterrupted  
by Ruine Marie /

Dutie'



but this I knowe what w<sup>th</sup> preaching againste yt & what w<sup>th</sup> proces they did all they might doe to discounten<sup>u</sup>nce & to discreditt that house, w<sup>ch</sup> gave an occasion to some greate persons lusty youthes at that tyme to comytte many owtrages whereof ensued greate troubles & no doubt yf Quene Marie had contynued longer they woulde have supprest yt by one meane or other.

Dignitie.        Could not the Popes clergie & Bridewell be frends.

Dutie.            The deathe of Quene Marie ended all the stryfe.

Dignitie.        I perceave by this discourse y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> hospitalles were in their chefest pryme in the tyme of king Edward ffownder of them & that they were nothing encreased by Quene Marie.



Dutie In King Edwardes tyme they flourished in Queens  
maies tyme they Cyttie had mure to doe to  
keepe them from suppressing / And therefore no  
hope of augmenting or encreasing /

Dignitie What the ending of Queen Maies day better  
seen the beginning

Dutie The beginning & ending were mure alike & were  
evident all the way from said beginning to the end

Dignitie Before you departe I praye you shew me in  
what state you left the two hospitalls

Dutie Christes hospitall was chiefly maintained by  
the byborall donation of the Cyttizens / Brydewell  
by labour & other

& the other hosp =



Dutie. In King Edwardes tyme they floryshed & in Quene  
Maries tyme the Cytte had muche to doe to kepe them  
from suppressing. And therefore no hope of augementing  
or encreasing.

Dignitie. Was the ending of Quene Marie any better then the  
beginning.

Dutie. The beginning & ending were muche alyke & here  
endethe all that I can saie touching these affaires.

Dignitie. Before you departe I praie you shewe me in what state  
you lefte the thre hospitalles.

Dutie. Chrystes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by the  
lyberall devocon of the Cyttezens. Brydewell by labor &  
other . . . . & S<sup>t</sup> Thom<sup>us</sup> hospi



tulle by Rente & redemptions & yf any one of the three  
 wanted upon the other two the supplier the  
 lark of that one for so was it ordained from  
 the beginning that the one should supply the  
 others lark & that the land of the Savoy  
 were given to the maintenance of them all /

Dignitie What land might they dispose at that  
 time /

Dntie I can not sett you downe the inst value but  
 I will yow that they as now be I can

fyrste tene was of the Savoy lande } h 6 d  
 of the gift of king Edward vi. } 450-0-0 p ann

Lande belonging to St Thomas hospitall }  
 purchased of king Henry viii by 5 years } 150-0-0



talle by Rents & revenues & yf any one of the three wanted then the other twoe did supplie the lacke of that one for so was yt ordeyned from the begin<sup>ing</sup> that the one shoulde supplie the others lacke & that the lands of the Savoie were gyven to the mainten<sup>ance</sup> of them all.

Dignitie. What lands mighte they dispende at that tyme.

Dutie. I can not sett you down the iust value but I will gesse at them as nere as I can.

|                                                                                                                             | £i  | s. | d. |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-------|
| ffyrste there was of the Savoie lands<br>of the gyfte of king Edwarde vj                                                    | 450 | 0  | 0  | p ann |
| Lands belonging to S <sup>t</sup> Thom <sup>as</sup> 's hos-<br>pitall purchased of king Henry<br>viij by y yeare . . . . . | 150 | 0  | 0  |       |



Land purgased of m<sup>r</sup> Close p<sup>a</sup>m

Land given by m<sup>r</sup> Surlley p<sup>a</sup>m

Land given by Tobto Melles p<sup>a</sup>m

Land given by Emmanell Lukes <sup>h b d</sup> 40-0-0 p<sup>a</sup>m

A Lease given by Willm Lane Snorer 23-7-8 p<sup>a</sup>m

Landes given by S<sup>r</sup> Kyrle Dubbes 3-16-8 p<sup>a</sup>m

A Lease given by Tobto Lintin a 3-6-8 p<sup>a</sup>m

Land purgased of Jofolde p<sup>a</sup>m a 3-0-0

Land purgased of Lawrenson 26-6-8 p<sup>a</sup>m

A Lease given by m<sup>r</sup> Lalls p<sup>a</sup>m 53-0-0

Landes given by m<sup>r</sup> Esampnes 16-0-0 p<sup>a</sup>m

Land



|                                                 | £  | i  | s. | d. |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Lands purchased of Mr. Cloffe                   |    |    |    |    | p ann |
| Lands gyven by Mr. Suckley                      |    |    |    |    | p ann |
| Lands gyven by Robte Melles                     |    |    |    |    | p ann |
| Lands gyven by Emanuell Luker                   | 40 | 0  | 0  |    | p ann |
| A Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grocer              | 23 | 7  | 8  |    | p ann |
| Landes given by S <sup>r</sup> . Richard Dabbes | 3  | 16 | 8  |    | p ann |
| A Lease gyven by Robte Kytchin                  | 3  | 6  | 8  |    | p ann |
| Lands purchased of Dofelde                      | 3  | 0  | 0  |    | p ann |
| Lands purchased of Lawrence warren              | 26 | 6  | 8  |    | p ann |
| A Lease gyven by M <sup>rs</sup> Halle          | 53 | 0  | 0  |    | p ann |
| Landes gyven by M <sup>r</sup> Champnes         | 16 | 0  | 0  |    | p ann |

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*Lands purchased of Lawrence Warren.*—Probably the best investment ever made by the Governors. With 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.) given or lent by themselves in 1552, they purchased an estate on the eastern confines of the Hospital. This comprised 6 tenements, 8 gardens with “haielofts,” stables and a shed, including “2 tenements with 2 gardens in the tenure of the Bishop of “Chichester” (*i.e.*, Bp. Christopherson), whose yearly rent was £9, and “a tenement with a Garden in the tenure of Doctor Storie,” who paid £4 a year rent. (Christ’s Hospital Register of Lands.)



Land given by King Edward the first  
Cordwainer to Christes Hospital 44—0—0 p ann

Certain tenement & garden  
adjoining to Christes Hospital

House raised in Bridewell

One annuity out of the Bridgehouse 5—0—0 p ann

One annuity out of St Marys 2—0—16—0 p ann

One annuity given by St Walter  
Mytomb 2 p ann

Dignitie Here appeareth a goodly maintenance & it seemeth  
that these lands & house were given at the  
time of the first erection of Christes Hospital &  
therefore it must needs followe that dyvers

of these  
W



|                                                                           | £i | s. | d. |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Lands gyven by Richard Castle<br>Cordewayner to Chrystes hospitall }      | 44 | 0  | 0  | p ann |
| Certaine tenements & gardeines<br>adioyning to Chrystes hospitalle }      |    |    |    |       |
| Rents rayseed in Bridewell . . .                                          |    |    |    |       |
| One anuetie oute of the Brydgehouse                                       | 5  | 0  | 0  | p ann |
| One anuetie oute of S <sup>t</sup> Myldreds .                             | 0  | 16 | 0  | p ann |
| One anuetie gyven by S <sup>r</sup> Walter<br>Myldemaie. . . . . p annm } |    |    |    |       |

Dignitie.

Here appeareth a goodly mainten<sup>u</sup>nce & yt semeth that these lands & Rents were gyven at the tyme of the fyrste erection of hospitalles & therefore yt must nedes followe that dyvers



of the Lease be expired /

Dutie' You shal finde truthe the portion was yutted  
and at the fyrste erection god moved the state  
of a number of good men to give the same thinge  
and I hope that the same good myndes be in  
a number still & that they will shewe the  
fynite of the Gospell w<sup>ch</sup> god hath comended  
unto all his children &c Vale

Dignitie' Being that you will needes departe that I  
can not staid you any longer & praye you  
be myndefull of your promise made in the  
beginning touching reformation of the abuses  
of the same persons

Finis



of these Leases ar expyred.

Dutie.

You have saide truthe the porcion was greate and at the fyrste erection god moved the harts of a number of good men to gyve greate things. And I hope that the same good mynde be in a number still & that they will shewe the fruits of the Gospell w<sup>ch</sup> god graunte wee maie all doe. Amen & so Vale.

Dignitie.

Seing that you will nedes departe & that I can not staie you any Longer I praie you be myndefull of yo<sup>r</sup> promyse made in the begining touching reformacon of the abuses of the tyme presente.

FINIS.











